The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1873. NUMBER 285.

FINANCIAL.

ILLINOIS
Trust and Savings
BANK.

Capital.........$500,000

DIRECTORS:

W. F. COOLBAUGH,	DR. N. S. DAVIS,
T. M. AVERY,	ISAAC WAIXAL,
C. M. LINDGREEN,	JNO. B. DRAKE,
ANSON STAGER,	H. G. POWERS,
J. McGREGOR ADAMS,	L. B. SIDWAY,
GEO. STURGES,	JNO. McCAFFERY,
WM. H. MITCHELL,	JOHN DeKOVEN,
O. W. POTTER.	

OFFICERS:
L. B. SIDWAY, President. JNO. B. DRAKE, 2d V-Pres't
H. G. POWERS, V-Pres't. JAS. S. GIBBS, Cashier.

Will open for business on the 3d day of June, 1873, in the building formerly occupied by the Union National Bank,

NOS. 273 & 275 MADISON-ST.,
(CORNER OF MARKET-ST.)
CHICAGO, ILL.

Will receive Savings Deposits and pay interest on the same at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, as provided in its By-Laws. Will receive and execute trusts, and invest money for Individuals, Estates, Corporations, and Societies. Will loan money on Bonds and Mortgages, Cash Collaterals, and other good Securities, giving preference, however, to persons of small means who are desirous of securing homes; and will sell Exchange on the principal cities of this Country, Europe, and the Canadas, and issue Travelers' Letters of Credit.

This Bank has been organized as a STRICTLY TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, and will transact only such business as is directly connected with the receipt and care of TRUST and SAVINGS FUNDS, and will be as liberal in its business transactions as is consistent with a sound and conservative policy and permanent safety.

Depositors desiring to do so, can have letters addressed to them in care of the Bank, and on their request these letters will be forwarded to any other Post Office. They may also apply to the Cashier for any information on matters of business, or to have letters carefully addressed and forwarded.

Special arrangements have been made for a LADIES' BUSINESS DEPARTMENT, in a neatly furnished room, with dressing room attached, and separate from the general business room, entrance to which is from Market street.

The Bank will be open for the transaction of business from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., and on Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8.

DIME
SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.
GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

DIG.

We have Attorneys everywhere, and collect the claims of Wholesale Merchants and others in any part of the country. No Attorney's fees in suits; no charges until collections are made. FRASER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee,
149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.

ORNAMENTAL & ARTISTIC
Metal Work,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fountains, Vases, Statuary,
Drinking Fountains,
Aquariums,
Deer, Dogs, Lions,
Emblematic Signs,
Copper Weather Vanes,
Stable Fittings, Crestings,
Iron Furniture,
Brackets, and Store Stools.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.
Agents for the French Patent
BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.
Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company.
HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

IOWA AND NEBRASKA LANDS.

MILLIONS OF ACRES
IOWA & NEBRASKA LANDS
FOR SALE BY THE
Burlington & Mo. River R. R. Co.

On Ten Years' Credit at 6 per cent Interest.

☞ No part of principal due until commencement of fifth year.

Products will pay for the land and improvements much within the limit of this generous credit.

The Soil of Iowa and Nebraska is rich and easily cultivated; climate is warm, seasons long, crops large, markets good, taxes low, and education is free to all.

☞ Extraordinary inducements on freight and passage, for purchasers and their families.

Circulars giving full particulars, gratis; call for all that are wanted to read and circulate.

A Sectional Map, showing the exact location of Iowa lands is sold at 30 cents, and of Nebraska lands at same price. For Circulars and Maps apply to
GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner, Burlington, Ia.
Or W. H. WISNER, General Agent,
59 Clark-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. E. BODENSTEDT,

Having returned from Germany, has opened his office in Ewing's Block, Room 19, near Clark-st. Bridge, North Side.
Hours—From 8 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Joseph Bilski,

Custom Boot and Shoe maker, removed from 480 Wabash-av. to 35 Randolph-st., corner Dearborn. Guarantees a good fit at liberal prices.

SUMMER RESORT.

GREENBRIER
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
West Virginia,

Famous for their Alterative Waters and Fashionable Patronage, are Now Open.

They are 2,000 feet above tide water, affording entire relief from prostrating summer heat. Capacity for accommodating 2,000 persons. Charges, $3.50 per day, $21 per week, and $80 per month.

We are also proprietors of the Sweet Chalybeate Springs, 24 miles from the White, known for their Nervine Tonic Waters and bathing advantages.

White Sulphur Water kept here for the use of visitors without extra charge. $2 per day; $60 per month.

The route to these Springs from all points in the West will be to Cincinnati by rail; thence by first-class packet-boat to Huntington (160 miles), and thence by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad to the White Sulphur.

Pamphlets can be had for both watering places at this office, and also at the drug stores of Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, and Gale & Blocki, Chicago, Ill.

For tickets, apply to Ticket Agent, Union Depot.
GEORGE L. PAYTON & CO.

WANTED.

Partner Wanted.

In a well-established Wholesale Grocery House in Chicago. Reliable party, with $30,000 to $40,000, can secure a desirable business and investment. Address, with references, WHOLESALE GROCER, Tribune office.

CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF BROOME-ST.,
WAREROOMS,
Fifth-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.,
NEW YORK.

Elegant Carriages,

In all the fashionable varieties, from original designs of our own and the best styles of Paris and London, exquisitely finished in all Silk-Satins, French Morocco, and the finest Broadcloths. Special attention is called to the fact that every Carriage offered in our Warerooms is the production of our well known BROOME-ST. FACTORY, and equal, in every respect, to those built to the order of the most valued customer.

In addition to our stock of the LARGER vehicles, we offer a complete assortment of ROAD WAGONS, with and without tops, IN ALL WEIGHTS, for PLEASURE DRIVING OR SPEEDING, embracing in their construction the various improvements introduced by us during the past fifteen years, and which have made the

"BREWSTER WAGON"
The Standard for Quality.

OUR PRICES BEING FIXED AND UNIFORM TO ALL, orders by mail have equal advantages with those placed in person.

To prevent confusion, the public will please remember that we are not connected with a Joint Stock Company of Carriage Dealers now seeking to share our reputation by adopting a firm name similar to our own.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF BROOME-ST.
Warerooms, Fifth-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.

REAL ESTATE.

GREAT SALE
At Auction,
Of 120 Choice Residence Lots

Fronting on Humboldt Boulevard, Logan Square, and Milwaukee-av.,

Lots Each 150 to 200 Feet Deep.

On Tuesday afternoon, June 3, at 2 1-2 o'clock,

AT 186 EAST MADISON-ST.,

Will be sold 120 beautiful and choice residence Lots, situated in the Subdivision of 30 acres in the E ½ of the S E ¼ of Sec. 26, 40, 13.

The Lots are well located; the ground is high, and the whole city overlooked by one standing on its surface.

Humboldt Boulevard is being finely improved; large trees have been set out under the direction of the Park Commissioners. An Artesian Well, with a fine flow of water, lies on either side of this property. The facilities for reaching this property are excellent. The depot of the C. & N. W. R. R. is within 200 rods east; the M. & St. Paul R. R. runs to the westward, and the Chicago & Pacific R. R. enters the city on the south.

Milwaukee-av. runs directly through it. The soil is a fine loam with clay subsoil, rich and productive. There is no nuisance whatever in the neighborhood, making it particularly attractive for choice residence homes.

It is safe to predict that this neighborhood will develop rapidly this summer.

Purchasers will double their investments in two years, if not in less time.

These lots will prove one of the best investments ever put on the Chicago market.

Title to property perfect. Abstract of title furnished.

Terms of sale—One-third cash, balance in one and two years at 8 per cent interest.

A deposit of $50 on each lot will be required at time of sale, and balance of first payment within 20 days.

Plats of the property can be obtained at our office.
C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers,
186 East Madison-st.

Forty Acres

For sale or exchange—Handsomest high land near Washington Heights; healthy; good water; beautiful groves; commands fine view of Morgan Park, with its improvements, colleges, and schools. Two good houses on the premises, and superior property to subdivide or hold, as railroad facilities and other improvements are multiplying all around it. Will take a city residence in part pay.
C. H. BECKWITH & SONS.

REMOVALS.

Waterbury
CLOCK CO.
Have Removed to their New Store,
160 CLARK-ST.,
ARCADE BUILDING.

REMOVAL.

C. H. DYER & CO., General Fuel Dealers,
MAIN OFFICE REMOVED TO
78 Washington-st., N. E. corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE.

MATHEMATICAL
INSTRUMENTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.

ARTESIAN WELL.
Derrick, Tools, and Machinery
FOR SALE CHEAP.

Any one who is about to dig a well can do it for less money by buying these tools than in any other way. Will sell the whole very low, as I have no further use for them. Address
W. E. HALE,
Southeast corner State and Washington-sts.

GENERAL NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the
COOK COUNTY LAND COMPANY.

In compliance with the Charter of the Cook County Land Company, requiring a report of the condition of the Company verified by affidavit to be made to the stockholders, the following statement is submitted:

Condition of Cook County Land Company. May 30, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Real Estate (at cost in cash)	$615,900.00
Mortgages, Notes, Trust Deeds, and Land Sale Contracts	377,485.04
Call Loan	13,482.74
Tax Certificates	500.70
Sundry Ledger Accounts	2,542.96
Cash in Bank	48,416.39
	$1,058,296.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$750,000.00
Incumbrances on Real Estate, and Bills Payable	265,673.68
Sundry Ledger Accounts	8,062.35
Profit and Loss	34,560.01
	$1,058,296.03

The foregoing is a true statement from the Books of said Company.
FRANKLIN H. WATRISS, Secretary.
CHARLES A. GREGORY, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of May, 1873.
A. S. DOWNS, Notary Public.

ASSURANCE.

London Assurance Corporation
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER
FIRE
1720

Local Committee.
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Foster & Thomson.
GORDON NORRIE, of Boorman, Johnston & Co.
CHARLES M. FRY, No. 89 Wall-st.
HOWARD POTTER, of Brown Bros. & Co.
GOOLD H. REDMOND, of Dennistoun & Co.

Total Funds, Gold, - $13,234,425
Fire Assets, Gold, - - $5,064,000

GEO. C. CLARKE, Agent,
3 and 4 Bryan Block.

Insurance effected on Business Buildings, Merchandise, Provisions, Dwellings and their contents.

HATS.

HATS.

NEW SPRING STYLES, for Gents, Youths, and Boys. Largest Stock, Best Variety, and Lowest Prices, at

J. A. SMITH & CO.'S,
513 & 515 Wabash-av.

HATS.

Our stock of Summer Cassimeres (in addition to such as are to be found in other first-class establishments) comprises those of the manufacture of Dunlap & Co. (N. Y.) and Christy (London), and constitutes a variety so great that all tastes can be suited.

BREWSTER,
Corner Clark and Madison.

INSURANCE.

Williamsburgh City
Fire Ins. Co.
OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS, - - $615,000

I have advices from the Secretary of this Company, to the effect that its losses in the great Boston fire of yesterday do not exceed fifteen thousand dollars.

DAN M. BOWMAR, Agent,
150 LaSalle-st.

PICTURE FRAMES, &c.

SAMMONS, CLARK & CO.,
197 & 199 S. Clinton-st.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MOULDINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
AND
LOOKING GLASSES,
AND JOBBERS OF
CHROMOS,
Engravings, &c.
The Largest Stock in the West.
Call or send for Catalogue.

STATIONERY.

EMERSON & STOTT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
STATIONERY,
BOOKS, AND
MUSIC.
BEST LIST OF CROQUET IN THE CITY.
239 WEST MADISON-ST.,
NEAR PEORIA.
A Liberal Discount to the Trade.
J. STOTT, late with Western News Co.

HOTELS.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,

will open June 1, for the reception of guests. Prof. J. M. Lander and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, N. Y. Address BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

SHIPPING TAGS.

TAGS DENNISON'S PATENT SHIPPING TAGS.

Over 200 millions have been used within the past 10 years, without complaint of loss by the tag becoming detached. All Express Companies use them.

Sold by Printers and Stationers Everywhere.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The members of Kilwinning Lodge 311, A. F. & A. M. are hereby notified to be present at the dedication of the new hall, 187 East Kinzie-st., east of Clark, on Monday evening, June 2, at half-past 7 o'clock, sharp.
Per order of ALEX. M. THOMSON, W. M.

Masonic.

A full attendance of Union Park Lodge is requested this (Saturday) evening, to consider the adoption of new By-Laws. By order
A. CANT, Secretary.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Boston Again Visited by a Destructive Fire.

Several Squares of Buildings Burned to the Ground.

Chickering's Piano-Rooms and the Globe Theatre Destroyed.

Loss Estimated at $1,250,000---Insurance, $760,000.

Fires in Other Places.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, May 30.—At twenty minutes past 8 o'clock this morning, an alarm of fire was rung from Box 53, which called a portion of the department to the vicinity of 411 Washington street, where it was found that the rear buildings of Holey, Morse & Co.'s furniture factory were in flames. These buildings are of the most combustible character, and, so rapidly did the fire obtain control of them, that within ten minutes a second alarm had to be sounded, and soon after a general alarm, which drew the whole number of steamers, hose carriages, and ladders to the scene of the conflagration. From this point

THE FIRE SPREAD

northward on the west side of Washington street to Fayette court, destroying several large business buildings, and, crossing Washington street, it destroyed the buildings lying on the east side between Essex street and Hayward place, including Chickering's magnificent piano warehouse and the Globe Theatre. The extreme heat of the burning building opposite, and the combustible nature of the roof, doomed the entrance building of the theatre from the moment it caught, and the large number of streams of water, which were immediately directed upon it, were of little avail. Within a half hour the whole Washington street front was a mass of fire, and the flames worked steadily but surely to the eastward, toward the Theatre building proper. The building was substantially in three parts, the entrance building on Washington street and a similar one on Essex street, being separated from the auditorium of the Theatre and the dressing-room, by a thick party wall. This wall withstood the flames for an hour, but in spite of it and the large amount of water, which was poured on the Theatre from the streams in the rear, before 10 o'clock, the Theatre building proper had nearly succumbed, and by half-past 10 o'clock it was entirely ruined, and the flames were steadily marching to the eastward fanned by the fierce wind, which was increased by the intense heat into almost a hurricane. The sound of the falling walls were first heard at 9:35, when from the rear of the place where the fire originated the brick walls were felt to be tumbling to the earth.

THE FIREMEN.

Fears were expressed for the safety of the adventurous firemen who were scaling the granite fronts with their hose and ladder-hooks.

HURRIED MOVING.

The scenes of Nov. 9, in regard to the hurrying of families to move their household furniture, clothing, etc., were repeated on Fayette court, Bremmer-place, and Mason street. Every express-wagon and wheelbarrow that could be impressed was loaded, and their contents taken to distant points, and in some cases to the Common for security. Chairs and tables were tumbled after the legendary style from upper windows, while bedding and table-cloths were carried down stairs in arms. Women were screaming and children crying for their lost friends. These famil ies were principally of the poorer class, and felt their losses severely.

While the fire was devastating the region of Mason and Avery streets, the tradesmen on Washington, Essex, Beach, and even Chauncey street, were engaging teams, some of them at rather steep prices, and packing aboard all of the goods which could be boxed ready for removal to some safe place. It seems improbable, at this time, that Chauncey street should burn, but its occupants had learned one lesson of the evils of procrastination, and did not choose to run any risk. The large wholesale houses were depleted of goods as fast as they could be removed, and all showed by their actions that a dread existed of another great Boston conflagration.

SPREAD OF THE FIRE.

At 3 minutes past 9, the top of the spire of the Beach Street Church was seen to be on fire, having caught from the intense heat of the fire, which was then four or five blocks away. It burned very slowly indeed, and looked like a large, lighted candle. The firemen were soon on the roof with their hose, and, though the steamers could not reach the top of the spire with any force, they succeeded in keeping the fire from communicating with the main portion of the building.

LOSSES.

It is, of course, impossible to give at once all of the losses, or even the names of all the losers, but it can be said that what remains from Avery street to Boylston street on the west side of Washington, is nearly or quite destroyed. On the other side, from Hayward place to Essex street little is left to show what existed there at 8 o'clock this morning. The losses on buildings destroyed, at the Assessor's valuation, foot up $569,500. Deducting 20 per cent as salvage on building materials, the actual loss on real estate is $455,600. The losses of personal property will bring up this amount to some $1,200,000 at least. Among the large sufferers by loss of property and interruption of business are Messrs. Chickering & Sons, pianoforte dealers, whose salesrooms have but recently been elegantly refitted at a great expense, at the corner of Washington street and Hayward place. Their loss will be heavy. On the 1st of December, 1852, the pianoforte manufactory of Messrs. Chickering & Sons, then located a couple of blocks below their present salesrooms, was destroyed by fire. Their loss at that time was upwards of $200,000 over and above the insurance. Several firms burnt out in the great fire of Nov. 9, 1872, are sufferers again to-day.

UNDER CONTROL.

About 12 o'clock the fire was got under control, and the limits described above will comprise the new burnt district.

ASSISTANCE.

Fire engines were sent hither from all the neighboring cities and towns as far distant as Lowell. Two companies of the United States Marines at the Charleston Navy-Yard were sent in for guard duty, and five companies of the State Militia, which were escorting the Grand Army posts in their decoration day parade, are detailed for the same purpose.

NO ACCIDENTS

are reported, and there was very little thieving or disturbance at the scene of the fire.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The insurance offices here were generally closed to-day in observance of Decoration Day, and but little could be gathered in regard to their losses by the Boston fire. The following figures were obtained late this evening: Republic, $6,500; Exchange, $5,000; Hoffman, $5,000; Clinton, $2,000; Ætna, $12,-000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $250,-000. The Importers' and Traders' and Columbia are hurt.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

BOSTON, May 30.—When discovered the fire was in the upper floor of Holey, Morse & Co.'s warehouse, among the workshops, and flames were issuing from the roof. Piles of light material, packed away, were like so much tinder, and before an alarm could be given great volumes of flame were rolling up fifty feet into the air, and clouds of smoke were rising. The heat was intense, and in twenty minutes the upper stories of the building, from front to rear, 200 feet deep, were a mass of flames.

The fire worked back into the stable of George F. Bonne, on Bumstead place, which runs out of Boylston street, near Washington street, and destroyed it eventually. The walls of the immense edifice fell in, and crushed to atoms the extensive gallery of Jourdain, with all the stores beneath it.

On the opposite corner of Fayette court the flames soon spread to another great building adjacent, and that was also destroyed, including Nos. 403, 405, and 407 Washington street. The premises were occupied by Rhodes, Ripley & Co., clothing; J. W. Beckett, pianos; Geo. Foster, hats; F. F. Libby, dry goods, and George F. White, millinery.

The flames have crossed Washington street.

Chickering's splendid granite building, with its immense front, and the Globe Theatre are in ruins. The fire has also caught the steeple of the Presbyterian Church, corner of Beach street and Harrison avenue, and the spire is a mass of flames.

11 a. m.—The rear of Chauncy street is threatened, both from Hayward place and Essex street, and the entire square bounded by these streets and Washington street which is not already destroyed is being abandoned by the occupants.

Continuing its course southerly from the place of its origin, the fire soon attacked the International Hotel, G. R. Richard, proprietor, No. 415 Washington street, and it fell an easy prey to the flames, which were irresistible. The next building to fall a victim was the large four-story stone-front edifice occupied by Kelly's billiard rooms, No. 419; George Thomson & Co., tailors, No. 421, and Montgomery & Co., confectionary store, in No. 423.

11:30 a. m.—The fire on Beach street, in the Presbyterian Church, has been extinguished.

The military have been called out, and crowds in the vicinity of the fire are being forced back, giving the firemen more room to work.

12:15 p. m.—The fire is now completely under control.

Benjamin Cushing, of the Board of Assessors, estimates the total loss by the fire at $1,000,000. The following is the list of the buildings, either wholly or partially destroyed, their valuation and the names of their owners:

Washington street, west side—Nos. 389 to 395, owned by Seth Turner and W. C. Murdock, Trustees, $20,000. Nos. 397 to 401, owned by John Boessle, $15,000. Nos. 403 to 409, inclusive, ownec by James Parker, $80,000. No. 411, owned by the Massachusetts Baptist Convention, $35,000. Nos. 413 to 417, inclusive, owned by Gardner Brewer, $25,000. Nos. 419 to 423, inclusive, owned by F. B. Hayes, $25,000. Nos. 425 to 427, owned by John Braun, $20,000. Nos. 429 and 431, owned by Mary Boylston's heirs, $16,000.

Washington street, east side—No. 354, Chickering building, owned by James Paul, $80,000. No. 360, owned by the Silsbee heirs, N. J. Bradlee, Trustee, $8,000. Nos. 362 and 364, Globe Theatre, owned by Arthur Cheney, $60,000. Nos 366 and 368, owned by A. Charles Baldwin, $55,000. Nos. 370 to 374, inclusive, Arlington Hall, owned by H. Hollis Honneywell, $25,000.

Boylston street, north side—Nos. 15 and 17, owned by Francis Rupp's heirs, $11,000. Nos. 19 and 21, owned by Jones G. Clarke, $17,000.

Bumsted court—Alvan Dexter's heirs, stable, $15,000; Charles March, stable, $4,000; Michael Hayden, dwelling, $1,000.

Essex street, north side—Nos. 16 to 24, inclusive, owned and occupied by Peleg W. Chandler, $16,000. Nos. 26 and 28, owned by Allerton T. Brown, $15,000. Nos. 32 and 34, owned by Charles Baldwin, $26,000. Nos. 36 and 38, owned by Asa P. Morse, $8,000. Nos. 40 and 42, owned by A. C. Baldwin, $15,000. Nos. 46 and 48, dwellings, owned by John Fisk's heirs, $4,000.

The loss on buildings destroyed, at the Assessor's valuation, foots up $560,000. Deducting 20 per cent as salvage on building materials, the actual loss on real estate is $455,000.

While the fire was burning, members of the E. W. Kinsley Post of the Grand Army of the Republic were assembling at their headquarters, in the third story of the front of the Globe Theatre Building, preparatory to the observance of Decoration Day. It was soon discovered, however, that the attention of the members had better be diverted to moving out, and the work was begun. The post had a great quantity of perishable property, much of which was saved, including valuable portraits, regalia, belts, and some books and papers. Heavy cases, containing the books and blanks of the headquarters of the Department of Massachusetts, and of the Department of the United States, could not be got out, but were forced open, and the record books and a few other valuables were removed. A very large amount of valuable books and blanks, however, were lost.

The Globe Theatre company saved nearly all their wardrobes.

At a quarter past 10 o'clock Companies I and K of both the regiments, who were in the procession for the decoration parade at South Boston, left the line and proceeded to the scene of the conflagration, and did good service in keeping back the crowd so that the firemen could work. About the same time a company of marines from the Charlestown Navy-Yard, drawing a hose carriage, appeared on the scene, and were greeted with cheers.

The loss of H. E. Hibbard, proprietor of Bryant & Stratton's College, is $10,000; insured by the Central Mutual Company, of Worcester.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have lost fifteen wires by the fire, and communication is interrupted.

The Fireman's National Bank has not opened its vault, and there is reason to believe that all their securities are saved.

To-day being a holiday, the report of the fire, telegraphed to surrounding towns, brought thousands of persons to the city. Every train inward bound was crowded with anxious business men and sensation-seekers. There could not have been less than 100,000 persons near the scene of the fire when it was at its height.

Among the firms and individuals burnt out on Essex street are: Benjamin S. Rowe & Co., boots and shoes, loss $15,000, insurance $9,000; Hawley, Folsom & Martin, furnishing goods, loss $175,000, fully insured; Atherton T. Brown & Co., loss $50,000, insurance $30,000; George E. Turner, boots and shoes, loss $15,000, insurance $10,000; Chauncey Hall School; Cushing & Ladd, loss $5,000, insurance $3,000; J. W. Pitcher, Globe Cafe, loss $8,000, no insurance; Ninth Regiment headquarters, loss slight; Leland, Wheelock & Co., furnishing goods, loss $100,000, insurance $50,000; John B. Regan, boots and shoes, loss $7,500, insurance $3,000.

On Washington street, T. C. Pazott & Son, furriers, loss $50,000, insurance unknown; *Pilot*, bookstore in same building, occupying three chambers and containing valuable books and articles used in the Catholic Church, loss about $40,000.

John Hill, a fireman, was killed by the fall of a wall of the Globe Theatre, and Charles Allen was badly hurt.

All the insurance offices being closed in consequence of Decoration Day, it is impossible to furnish accurate accounts of the insurances.

LATER—Midnight—The following is a list of the principal losses and insurance, as near as can be ascertained:

Washington street, east side—Chickering & Sons, pianos, loss, $100,000; insured, $97,000. F. C. Pazolt & Son, furs, $20,000. Patrick Donahue, Catholic book store, $40,000; insured. Globe Theatre building, Arthur Cheney, lessee, $150,-000; insured between $70,000 and $80,000 on properties, and a large amount on the building. Barnabee & Winch, pianos, $12,000; Edward L. Slocum, furs, $25,000; Boston Directory, $5,000; Mrs. H. Curtis, costumer, $15,000; Mons Boril, teacher of French, $5,000; John Earle & Co., tailors, $15,000, insured; Bryant, Stratton & Co., commercial college, $8,000, insured; Post No. 113 Grand Army of the Republic, $15,000, insurance $750; Damon & Temple, gents' furnishing goods, $15,000, insured $5,000; Alexander Crawford, restaurant, $15,000; Arlington Billiard Hall, $5,000.

Washington street, west side—Emerson & Co., pianos, $67,000; Plummer & Boynton, dry goods, $7,000; Given Holmes, dry goods, $11,000, insured; John Roessle, lager beer saloon, $15,000; Conant's corset store, $5,000; European hair store, $5,000; Jourdan's anatomical museum, $30,000, insured for $20,000; Rhodes, Ripley & Co., clothiers, had a stock of about $125,000. They saved a little of their stock but of slight value. The firm had $80,000 insurance. Holey, Morse & Co., $150,000, insured $125,000 in various offices outside of Boston; G. R. Reichardt, International Hotel, $50,000; J. W. Brackett, pianos, $10,000; George Foster, agent for hats, caps, and straw goods, $35,000 to $40,000, insured, $36,500; George F. White, millinery, $20,000; F. F. Libby, $15,000; John M. Maguire, gents' furnishing goods, $7,000; Burnham's photographic gallery, $5,000; Montgomery & Co., confectioners, $10,-000; George Thompson & Co., dry goods, $28,-000, insured almost fully; F. W. Wetherell & Co., apothecaries, $15,000, well insured; G. P. Milton, dry goods, $10,000; R. Newman & Son, tailors; $10,000; G. C. Chase & Co., $10,000; Mullen, Ide & Co., $15,000; William C. Reeves, gents' furnishing goods, $12,000; Fernald & Co., importers of cloth, $15,000; Kings & Bennett, bleaching, $5,000. The Boylston Bank, which was located in the second story, was damaged slightly by water.

Bumstead court—Bonney & Co.'s stables, $18,000.

Essex street—B. S. Rowe & Co., boots and shoes, $15,000, insurance, $9,000; Folsom & Martin, furnishing goods, $175,000, fully insured in outside agencies; Atherton T. Brown & Co., Brown's Bronchial Troches, loss, $50,000, insurance, $30,000; George Turner, boots and shoes, loss, $15,000, insurance, $10,000; Chauncey Hall School, Messrs. Cushing & Ladd, loss, $5,000, insurance, $3,000; J. W. Pitcher, Globe Cafe, loss, $8,000, no insurance; Ninth Regiment Headquarters, loss, slight; Leland Weelock & Co., furnishing goods, loss, $100,000, insurance, $50,000; John B. Regan, boots and shoes, loss, $7,500, insurance, $3,000.

Brimmer place—C. D. Homer, Trustee of Hobbs heirs, three houses, $7,500.

Boylston street, north side—R. Monroe & Sons, custom-made clothing establishment; Knapp's wine, beer, and billiard cellar; J. F. Swain & Co., watch, clock, and jewelry dealers; Boylston dining-rooms; Glass Tablet Manufactory, and Emerson, Leland & Co.'s paper collar warehouse were all wet through and more are less touched by fire.

The loses on the buildings destroyed at the Assessor's valuation foot up $569,500; deducting 20 per cent as salvage on building materials, actual loss, real estate, $455,600. Total loss estimated at $1,625,000. Insurance mostly in Eastern and foreign companies.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The *Herald* furnishes the following list of losses of insurance companies by the Boston fire:

North American, Boston	$2,500
Manufacturers', Boston	25,000
Faneuil Hall, Boston	2,000
Continental, New York, about	5,000
Shoe and Leather, Boston, about	5,000
Royal Insurance Company about	100,000
North American, Philadelphia	40,000
American, Philadelphia	30,000
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	30,000
Hartford, Hartford	16,000
Phœnix, Hartford	15,000
National, Hartford	8,000
Stearns Brothers' Agency	100,000
Liverpool and London	150,000
Imperial London	14,000
Phœnix, New York	12,000
Niagara, New York	9,000
Hoffmann, New York	7,500
Ellizon, Hallis & Co., Companies	100,000
Clinton, New York	2,000
Williamsburg City, New York	13,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	15,000
Girrrd, Philadelphia	5,000
Traders', Chicago	5,000
St. Paul	5,000
Bangor	3,000
North Missouri	7,500
Ætna, New York	10,000
Columbia, New York	15,000
Lamar, New York	1,500
Union Mutual, Philadelphia	5,000
Eliot, Boston	3,000
Manufacturers', Boston	3,000
Total insurance	$763,500

The *Herald's* Boston special says that John Hill, William Killoon, Thomas Finnegan, James Regan, and William Mahoney, firemen, were killed by falling walls. Charles Allen was seriously injured.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 30.—A dwelling-house belonging to Martin Joyce, of Jacksonville, located two miles south of this city and occupied by ex-Coroner Lawler and his family, was entirely consumed by fire last night, together with all its contents, including the furniture and clothing. The family were awakened barely in time to make their escape from the burning building. The loss is from $2,000 to $3,000, with no insurance.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 30.—The planing-mill of Miller, Steen & Co., in Allegheny City, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $15,-000; insured in Pittsburgh companies.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—The warehouse of Peter Hill, at Carlisle, Ind., containing 9,000 bushels of wheat, was burned last night. Loss not stated. The wheat was insured for $16,000 in the Home and Phœnix Companies.

AGRICULTURE.

Closing Scenes in the National Agricultural Association Convention, Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 30.—The National Agricultural Congress resumed business at 8 o'clock this morning, Mr. Smith, of Georgia, in the chair. The Meteorological and Crop Report Committee presented resolutions approving the meteorological reports now furnished from Washington; urging upon Congress the extension of the system, so that the farmers could receive daily reports at all post-offices and railway stations; recognizing the importance of a national system of crop reports; indorsing the plan laid down by the late Commodore Maury, and providing for urging these points on the Government. Adopted.

Mr. Ford, Missouri, moved to take from the table the resolutions relative to donating public lands to Agricultural Colleges.

Mr. Wheeler, Nebraska, opposed it.

Mr. Helgard, Mississippi, said he was President of a State College, but did not believe it advisable for the Congress to adopt the resolutions. There being a large majority against the motion, the resolutions were allowed to lie on the table.

The Congress adjourned and enjoyed a pleasant drive around town, under the auspices of the Indiana State Agricultural Society, visiting many places of interest. On reassembling, resolutions regretting the death of Commodore Maury, of Virginia, and Mr. McAllister, of Pennsylvania, late members of the Congress, were adopted. The Constitution was amended so that each regularly-organized agricultural, horticultural, or other kindred association contributing $5 or more to the support of the Congress should be entitled to one representative, and establishing hereafter standing committees of the Congress.

Mr. Smith, Illinois, moved to indorse the Western and Eastern transportation scheme, being a railroad from Leavenworth, Ks., to Port Royal, S. C.

Mr. Wheeler, Nebraska, thinking it unwise for the Congress to indorse any particular transportation scheme, moved to refer to the Transportation Committee to report to the next Congress. So ordered.

The President read a dispatch announcing that Boston was again in flames. The intelligence created a profound sensation, and resolutions of sympathy, presented by Col. Langdon, of Alabama, were unanimously adopted.

Gen. Jackson, of Tennessee, the new President, was installed, and, after returning thanks, said that, after a long period of apathy and criminal neglect of the most important interest of the nation, the cultivators of the soil, North and South, East and West, by co-operation with each other, had set on foot and fully organized the National Congress. Twenty-five States of the Union were represented at the meeting. They recognized in the Congress as constituted besides every form of society having for its purpose the advancement of agriculture and the protection of the farmer, whether known as Farmers' Clubs, Associations, Granges of Husbandry, Farmers' Unions, or by whatever name they might be designated. The representatives of these, including the National and State Boards of Agriculture and Agricultural Colleges, would meet in the Congress on the common ground, to consult upon a subject of public import, and compare interest, and for mutual advancement and self-protection. Heretofore they had been an army at rout, each one for himself and to himself, oftentimes pulling in opposite directions, thereby neutralizing their strength. Their plan was simple, possible, and feasible. By it the farmers of this broad land could exert the influence and power to which their aggregate numbers, about one-half the population of America, their property, interests, and importance entitled them. They should work up their States, and the watchword in all forms of farmers' unions should be "Organize and Harmonize." [Applause.]

The Congress adjourned to meet at Atlanta, Ga., in May, 1874.

The Horse Disease.

NEW YORK, May 30.—An increase is reported in the number of horses sick in the Coney Island car stables, Brooklyn, and the disease is said to be spreading to other stables, where a large number of horses are kept.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—A case of epizoot was observed this morning on the ferryboat coming from Camden.

FOREIGN.

The French Ministry Entirely Reconstructed.

Revolution in the Argentine Republic.

The Russian Campaign in Khiva.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, May 30.—The mail steamer Garonne, from South American ports, has arrived, bringing dates from Rio Janeiro to the 11th inst. The budget of the Brazilian Minister of Finance reports a surplus of $3,143,750.

A revolution had broken out in Entre Rios, a Province of the Argentine Republic. Lopez Jourdan was at the head of the rebels. He took possession of the towns of Qualeguay, Victoria, and Colon, but subsequently met with a check at the hands of the Argentine forces. At last accounts the Government was concentrating troops to crush out the insurrection.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 30.—Admiral Topete has been released from imprisonment.

The Constituent Cortes will meet to-morrow.

The tax-payers of Rubi, in Catalonia, have refused to pay the contribution levied on them for putting the fortifications in a state of defense. The authorities have taken energetic measures to compel the payment, and threaten to expel all who refuse from their houses, and wall up the doors and windows.

BAYONNE, May 30.—Advices from the vicinity of Lorono represent that a great battle between the Carlists and Republicans is on the point of taking place.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 30.—The *Official Journal* announces the appointment of Gen. Du Barail to be Minister of War, in place of Gen. DeCissey, which completes the reconstruction of the Cabinet.

It is reported that the Marquis De Banneville, the Ambassador of France at Vienna, will be recalled.

VERSAILLES, May 30.—The Assembly this afternoon voted to rebuild the Column Vendome, and adjourned until the 5th of June.

KHIVA.

LONDON, May 30.—A special from a correspondent with the Russian expedition against Khiva says: "Two columns of Gen. Kauffman's command are about to meet in the Boukau hills, Orenburg, and Mangeeplak. The columns have established communication.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 30.—The race for the Oaks stakes took place at Epsom to-day, and was witnessed by a great crowd of persons. Marie Stuart was the winner, Wild Myrtle second, and Angela third. Eighteen fillies ran. T. Cannon was jockey of the Marie Stuart. The betting just previous to the race was two to one against the winner, two to one against Wild Myrtle, and seven to one against Angela.

CANADA.

TORONTO, May 30.—A dispatch from Three Rivers says that Gus Matti, agent for Ritchie & Cull, lumbermen; David Lord, fireman; and Leon Houle and Peter Stone, boatmen, were drowned while descending the rapids of the River St. Maurice.

RECONCILIATION.

Joint Decoration of Federal and Confederate Graves at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—The decoration of the soldiers' graves in the National Cemetery, Jefferson Barracks, 14 miles below the city, was more largely participated in than ever before. Thousands of gentlemen, ladies, and children of all classes were on the ground. Several military companies, including one colored, were also present, and participated in the exercises, which were very impressive. The marked feature of the day was the cordial co-operation of Federals and Confederates in paying tribute to the memory of the dead. The services were opened by Bishop Bowman with prayer, after which Col. John A. Joice, Union officer, delivered an eloquent oration, and was followed by Col. Herricks in a brief speech in German. Prof. Fethers then recited the poem entitled "The Blue and the Gray," and was followed by Col. A. W. Slayback, Confederate officer, in a very eloquent address, in which he plead for peace, reconciliation, fraternal feeling, and hearty co-operation in all things calculated to promote harmony and conduce to the prosperity and glory of our common country. After the benediction by Bishop Bowman, the great crowd headed by military companies, a detachment of United States regulars, and the Post band, formed in procession and marched to the cemetery, where they scattered over the grounds,—the Blue and the Gray mingling freely and tenderly, and showered their floral offerings over the graves of departed heroes. Of the 14,000 graves in the cemetery not one was passed unheeded,—the Federal, the Confederate, and the colored soldiers being alike honored.

The graves in Bellefontaine and Calvary Cemeteries, five miles above the city, were also decorated, and the tombs in other cemeteries in the vicinity of the city received like attention.

CALIFORNIA.

Murder of a Chinaman—Great Consternation Among the Celestials—Fearful Corruption of Officers of the Law in Sacramento.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—The Chinaman who was murdered by two white men last night has not been identified. A woman identifies the prisoners as the men who did the murder. The Chinese are greatly alarmed, and fearful of murder and riot. Their theatres and stores are all closed. Law-abiding citizens of all classes denounce in strong terms the efforts made by unprincipled demagogues to incite the massacre and murder of these people, and there is a general determination that the laws shall be maintained at all hazards.

There is much excitement at Sacramento concerning the investigation by the Police Commissioners into the conduct of Officers Len. Harris and Enoch Dole in the Mortimer case. In the Gibson murder trial Carrie Mortimer swore that the officers several times told her and Mortimer of persons who possessed large sums of money, for the purpose of having them rob them. She said they brought Mortimer home on the night of the murder. Mrs. Gibson told her she had business for Mortimer to perform, but he was too drunk to attend to it properly. A large number of witnesses will be examined.

Railroad Ticket Frauds.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—Some time since the officers of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company discovered that they were being systematically swindled out of passenger tickets on the branches of their road, and at San Francisco, New York, and other points. An investigation led to the discovery that the clerks in their employ had been guilty of the spoliation, and that the loss to the Company, so far as known, would reach fully $20,000. It was further ascertained that these tickets were disposed of through private agencies, of which there are a large number in different parts of the country. To-day William P. Foster, proprietor of Foster's Express Package Delivery, in this city, who was formerly connected with the ticket office of the Chicago & Alton Road, and who now has a ticket office connected with his business, was brought before the Criminal Court on a capias to answer to an indictment for receiving stolen property, he being charged with having in his possession $4,000 worth of stolen tickets. He gave $5,000 bonds, and was released.

Suicide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DWIGHT, Ill., May 30.—An unknown man, whose name sounds like Peter Kladman, hung himself at Dwight this forenoon in a vacant corn-crib. He had been drinking the day before, and spent last night in the calaboose. An inquest was held before Justice Thompson, and a verdict rendered accordingly. A $2 bill and a razor were found in his pockets. He was of medium height and build, not badly dressed, with a blue blouse, of light complexion, and German appearance.

NOT FORGOTTEN.

Our Dead Heroes Under the Velvet Turf.

Their Graves Made Fragrant by the Offerings of Friends and Comrades.

Their Memory Honored by Every Mark of Affection.

A Very General Celebration of Decoration Day.

The Cemeteries Visited by Thousands of Citizens.

Music, Flowers, and Oratory Indulged In to an Unlimited Extent.

The thousands of citizens who have looked forward to Decoration Day for months past, with the intention of honoring it with every mark of affection and regard of which they are capable, were disappointed on rising to find that pleasant weather had given place to a cold, blustering wind, and a temperature away down about freezing. The effect of the change was, not to change the loyal and enthusiastic observance of the day, but to denude it of many of those butterfly attractions in the shape of dress and color that constitute much of the fascinations of gala occasions. That so large and devoted an assemblage of citizens should have observed Decoration Day under the chilling influences referred to, is a proof that the feeling of our people springs from a purer source, and has a deeper hold of the popular heart, than croakers would have us imagine. Shorn of much of the glitter of former years, the observance, yesterday, was still more general, more hearty, more thorough, and larger than for many years before.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession was timed to form at half-past 10 o'clock, in three divisions, the Rosehill Division, under the command of Maj. R. M. Woods, on LaSalle street; the Calvary Division, under the command of Col. Owen Stewart, on Fifth avenue, and the Graceland Division, under the command of Col. S. D. Baldwin, on Clark street. In accordance with this programme, the men intending to form part of the cortege began to muster soon after half-past 9 o'clock. Crowds of spectators about the same time began to pour into the streets named from all parts of the city. The livery-stables contributed their horses and equipages by the hundred. Soldiers of existing military organizations, in attractive uniforms, formed a conspicuous feature of the scene.

THE RENDEZVOUS.

At half-past 10 o'clock, the hour of starting, there was no sign of the procession making a move. The white-gloved police were mustered at the corner of Monroe and Clark streets apparently more for ornamental purposes than for use, judging from their ridiculously scant numbers; they were fine picked men, however, and presented a splendid appearance, insignificant though they were in force. The usual difficulties of marshaling men into position was experienced; the Graceland carriages had, some how or other, got stationed on Fifth avenue, where the Calvary people ought to have been; and goodness only knew where their individual organization had got to; the Calvary people were placidly contemplating each other in companies, and squads, and groups, on Clark street, and LaSalle street, anywhere and everywhere, except just where they were wanted; and the Rose Hill division was knocking round promiscuously, waiting for something to turn up. The great anxiety seemed to be to have a hand in the distribution of bouquets and riband favors, and the selection of carriages. And the people kept pouring in from all sides, some to join the procession, some to witness it from every vantage point, and others to stand in everybody's way. By and bye, the officers charged with setting things to rights began popping up in unexpected places, and order suddenly appeared where disorder had reigned. Gen. McArthur, Col. Stewart, Col. Baldwin, and other aids, made their headquarters on Fifth avenue, and found themselves the centre of inquiry, animation, and talk. The component parts of the divisions received marching orders for the different points on which they were to assemble, bands began to be heard, flags began to stream; muskets and bayonets began to appear; and before high noon every squad was in its place, and at the word of command, the whole moved off in perfect precision in the following order:

THE PROCESSION.

City Police, one platoon, Sergeant Johnson in command,
Grand Marshal and Aides,
Band,
Citizens on foot,
Citizens in carriages,
The Grand Army of the Republic,
Citizens in carriages,
Band,
The Irish Rifles,
The Mulligan Zouaves,
Band,
The Montgomery Guard,
The Ellsworth Zouaves,
Band,
Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry Veterans,
Graceland Division in carriages,
Calvary Division in carriages,
Rosehill Division in carriages.

The Committees stated to have been present are as follows:

For Rosehill—Mrs. Henry Sayres, Mrs. G. H. Marsh, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. Maj. Wood, Mrs. Wirt Dexter, Miss Bessie McArthur, Mrs. G. M. Getman, Mrs. Gen. Chetlain, Mrs. Perry H. Smith, Mrs. J. B. Floyd, Mrs. S. P. Sladden, Mrs. Edson Keith, Mrs. C. B. Sawyer, Mrs. J. M. Loomis, Mrs. W. McCormick, Miss Marie Louise Le Baur, Mrs. Oscar Shinner, Mrs. William M. Hitt, Mrs. C. W. Sanford, Mrs. Gen. Robert Smith, Mrs. T. W. Bockaway.

For Calvary—Mrs. Gen. Mulligan, Mrs. Capt. Gleeson, Miss Nugent, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. J. C. Harrington, Miss Maggie Owens, Miss Nellie Green, Miss Jennie Kelley, Miss Lizzie Power, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. J. B. Sullivan, Mrs. R. Prindiville, Mrs. Mary Colby, Mrs. M. B. Bailey, Mrs. Col. Kinzie, Mrs. Washington Hesing.

For Graceland—Mrs. P. Wadsworth, Mrs. Col. S. D. Baldwin, Mrs. C. S. Squires, Miss Jennie Stewart, Mrs. Gen. Hotchkiss, Mrs. Vol. Turner, Mrs. Gen. S. Thatcher, Mrs. Arthur Brooks, Mrs. Robert Clark, Mrs. J. G. Dell, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. W. St. C. Smith, Mrs. J. H. Howe, F. L. Fake, Miss Ada Brown, Miss Sarah Gammon.

For Oakland—Capt. E. E. Ryan, Capt. John Wier, Mrs. C. B. Dupee, Mrs. J. M. Harvey, Mrs. Blaine, Mrs. Eugene Lang, Miss Minnie Judd.

THE PEOPLE.

It was a sombre morning. The temperature had suddenly fallen, apparently, to about freezing point. No man with any respect for his lungs ventured to appear in a white vest. White gloves insured chilled fingers. The ladies were severely comfortable in velvets and cloth dresses. It was impossible to look brilliant in such weather. Warm colors and cold noses offended the eye. Shivering in thin underclothing is not beautiful, and its effects are depressing. Therefore, there was anything but a gaudy spectacle to reward the curious sight-seer. But there was life and animation; and plenty of it. The crowd on the sidewalks, that was perpetually treading on each other's toes, shoving each other about, and alternately getting in each other's way and getting out of it, was a large crowd, a good-humored crowd, a well-dressed crowd. If there was an absence of summer clothing, and sunlight, and pretty tints, there was a presence of respectable broadcloth, stout limbs, manly forms, cheery voices, and the subtle influence of the day. There was the ever-increasing murmur of the multitude, there was the incessant agitation of the mass, there was the constant passage to and fro of men and carriages. Now and then, strains of music, faintly borne on the air from an advancing military company afar off, would form a fit accompaniment to the words of command that fell sharp and incisive on the ear from the mouth of the officer in command at the corner; baskets of flowers, carried at the last moment hastily to headquarters would flash out prettily every little while; garlands borne by the military companies in the deadly rifle's mouth would shake their loveliest petals over the stalwart soldiers as the brisk wind roughly hustled them; star-like appeared the mottoes on the manly official breast; and, although the scene was shorn of its expected glory by the sullen shades of a cloudy morning, yet the holiday character of the day was sufficiently marked.

THE LADIES.

The weather being too cold for them out of doors, the ladies,—bless 'em,—had taken shelter within. They showed in goodly numbers at the windows. They waved their perfumed handkerchiefs, and smiled their sweetest smiles, in proof of the loyalty that burns in their breasts with the same purity to-day as half a score years ago. They wore bouquets and little flags—bouquets in tender remembrance of the gallant dead; flags in devotion to the cause they died for. Some of them ventured out in covered carriages, and, so protected, came forth in glorious shades and tints, and glanced meteor-like through the lane of sober garments. Some gleefully waved fans, and clapped hands, and laughed, recognizing the holiday nature of the occasion. Others, also, vainly endeavored to suppress the rising tear; children of the present the first, widows of the fallen the last.

All preparations being complete, and the procession having started in the order named, the sun peeped out, and marked the event with his approval.

THE MARCH.

With bands playing, flags flying, soldiers saluting, horses prancing, kerchiefs waving, passed north up Clark street, the different divisions falling in, and closing up the rear like successive tails of a sinuous serpent. Past Madison street, a look back revealed no thoroughfare. The streets were black with humanity. There was no crossing Madison street for the impatient cars or angry buses. At the old Court-House, the look back began to give one an idea of the outpouring. The windows and porticos of the Sherman House were a shining landmark on the journey. The Germans lined the sidewalks to the hither side of the bridge; their doors and basements were filled with herren and frauliens; and away beyond more were waiting. And another look behind revealed a line of pedestrians and carriages that still was defiling from the side streets without end. Minute guns from Lippincott's Battery, added to the rattle of the brass instruments, completed the military character of the spectacle.

THE SEPARATION.

On Kinzie street the police, marshals, and military, with their bands, halted, and formed with military precision on the right and left to allow Graceland Division, at the end of the procession, to pass through with all due marks of honor. The Graceland Division, headed by a small detachment of police, released from the platoon for that purpose, a band, and the veterans of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, then marched steadily through, followed by an immense train of carriages. The troops had their arms at the salute, and every man passed by uncovered; and, as the sun right here peeped out again and polished up the muskets, brightened the people's faces, and burnished up their garments, the effect appeared particularly striking. At this point the Rosehill and Calvary Divisions proceeded to the depot, the former headed by the Grand Army of the Republic, and the latter by the Mulligan Zouaves, Irish Rifles, and Montgomery Guards, and the procession was over for the day.

ROSEHILL.

It is probable that the storm Thursday night had persuaded the managers of the Northwestern Railroad that but few would go out to Rosehill and Calvary yesterday. Nothing else can account for the utter insufficiency of the preparations made for the reception and forwarding of passengers. For instead of there being but a few excursionists, there were more than ever assembled on Decoration Day, or on any occasion where the place of destination was not approachable by the street-cars. The dense throng of men, women, and children, some with lunch baskets, some with cut or potted flowers, swayed back and forth in the depot of the Wisconsin Division, filling the platforms and encroaching upon the tracks, so that the police and railroad employes were kept in a state of continual worry, to prevent the running over of some one. The ticket room was filled with a noisy and disorderly crowd, forming lines and breaking them, while the Station-Master screamed himself hoarse in his efforts to create order. At last the door had to be closed, and none let in, until the batch outside had obtained their tickets. One train went off a little before 1 o'clock, carrying with it some of the military, and those citizens who had procured tickets. Half an hour later another heavily-loaded train left, and still later yet another. While heads of families were trying to stand in line in the ticket office, holding on to the shoulders of those in front of them, and having theirs held in turn, their wives and children, caught up in the currents and counter-currents which agitated the crowd outside, were separated from their natural protectors, and from one another. Loud were the lamentations over broken flowers, crushed bundles of catables, and bruised feet. It was an inextricable tangle and confusion. But for these flowers no one would have dreamed of Decoration Day. It seemed but the starting for a grand picnic, with music, soldiery, and a lot of girls. The latter, rushing around in every direction in an aimless search for seats, disregarded the police, and all other duly constituted authorities. Even the great Lull, at whose sight it is supposed crime hides its shameless brow, was pushed out of the way by a band of servant girls and treated as if he were naught.

Whenever a car came in sight, it took about three minutes for it to be filled, seats, aisles, and platforms. Very strict orders had been issued that no one should be allowed upon the train without a ticket, but the crowd was too great, and the people got on board without their pasteboards, many of them honest folks who paid, some of them dead-beats who hung on to the last car and were reached by the conductor by the time the cemetery was reached. That intelligent legislator, the Hon. John F. Scanlan, was on the train, and, having a free pass, succeeded in saving his 25 cents. At last all delays were surmounted, and all the cars reached the cemetery and disgorged their loads. Many of the people strolled through the grounds, and others sat dowd wherever they could find a decently dry spot, and began to unpack their baskets. Some stared at the monuments, and some at the procession, as it came by. The sun shone intermittently, and the northeast wind blew all the time. It was bitterly cold for those who had no overcoats, though the women, with their usual indifference to the weather, seemed comfortable in their light and insufficient dresses. The results of this exposure to cold and damp will appear, possibly, in the mortality report of week after next.

THE DECORATIONS.

The early morning train had taken to Rosehill the ladies who had special charge of the decorations, and their work was done by the time of the arrival of the trains. Of these decorations it is unnecessary to speak in detail. They were lavishly and tastefully bestowed, and those which adorned the main entrance of the cemetery were specially beautiful. Those who had brought flowers with them left them on the graves for which they were destined, and when sufficient time had been allowed for this, the other ceremonies of the day began. A stand had been erected on the edge of the prairie, and draped with flags. In front of it was a little grove of trees, and there assembled there about 2,000 people, a small portion of those who had come to the cemetery. The stand itself was a rickety affair, and was so heavily loaded down with portly ladies that it began to give way, and had to be partly cleared and then braced up again. Of distinguished guests, there were very few except Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan and his staff. About half-past 2 the procession, composed of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Ellsworth Zouaves, reached the ground.

The services were begun by prayer by the Rev. David Swing, after which the Apollo Music Club sang "Et Incarnatus."

REMARKS OF GOV. BEVERIDGE.

His Excellency, Gov. Beveridge, then delivered an address. He said Christianity in its scope was broader than patriotism, knowing no political or national divisions, and recognizing the great fact, God made all men of one blood. "For God in Christ so loved the world,"—not this or that nation, this or that people or race, this or that age, but "he so loved the world" including all men everywhere, on mountains or in valleys and in all ages from the beginning to the end. Patriotism was love of country and was a human virtue. Its proper cultivation was commendable. Its highest type was hallowed by the softening influences of religion. It was midway between self-love and Christianity. Patriotism went beyond self and took in one's country, sacrificing self for the country's good. Christianity went further and a man sacrificed all for Christ. The patriot could not be a very bad man, one who hated his country was a bad man, and a traitor was no Christian.

Patriotism had inspired the hearts of people in all ages. No matter how rugged the country, rough the climate, and sterile the soil; no matter how tyrannical the rule or how heavy the taxes, and unjust the laws, they loved their native land and clung to it. The Arab of to-day was wedded to the desert; the Egyptian to the Nile. The Turk still turned to Mecca. The Jew called all else Gentiles, and the Greek, barbarians. The Chinese could tell of a civilization older than Christ, the prophet, and Moses. The captive Jew remembered Jerusalem, and hung his harp on the willow. The American Indian was controlled by his love for his hunting fields and the graves of his ancestors. The Moor would not give up his dromedary for a locomotive, or the Icelander his sled. The Esquimaux would not trade blubber for beef, or ice mountains for green hills. The emigrants from the old world, swarming into America, tilling its fields and modifying its customs, retained a lingering love for their native land. The Spaniard loved his olive groves; the Italian, his sunny sky; the German, the Rhine; the Swiss, the Alps; the Pole, his bleeding country; the Scot, his lochs; the Irishman the squalor and misery of his wretched home, and an Englishman his London fogs and the government which he believes to be the best in the world. That sentiment made Americans sing "My country, 'tis of thee."

Nowhere was that sentiment stronger than here. It moved the dead to noble deeds. By it they left home, suffered and thirsted, camped in swamps and on bleak hillsides, made weary marches, sickened and suffered in camp and hospital, and died in prison. By it they breasted the storm of war and died as heroes die—died amid the thunder of cannon, and their spirits passed to glory. That was heroism. Some died at home among friends, blessing their country, which was grander heroism. Some lingered on, untended, in camp or hospital, far from home and beloved ones, and died without a murmur or regret. That was the grandest heroism of them all,—that of patient, perfect resignation, coming up from the soul in its solitude.

Those present had come with loving hearts and loving memories, in the bright spring time, to decorate the graves of the immortal ones. There lay the patriot dead, the grandly heroic dead, who, sick or wounded, came home to die amid friends. Their remains had been tenderly laid away by relatives and friends. A hillock and monument marked their resting-place. Inscriptions perpetuated their memory, and flowers, from year to year, would commemorate their glories. When he died, he did not want to be buried in the busy haunts of men, but far away in some spot where brooks ran and grass was green. He wanted no monument to press him down, but to have friends come and deck with flowers the grave that covered him. So long as free institutions lasted and the eagle soared heavenward to the sun, they must come with fresh garlands to deck the resting-places of the honored dead. Those were their monuments, more lasting than marble.

The Apollo Club sang again.

REMARKS OF THE REV. DR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain next spoke. He would profane the hour if he forgot the tender feelings to which it was sacred. Yet he must speak the feelings the scene had awakened in his heart. It seemed as if the spirits of the dead had returned. He had heartily joined in the commemoration, for flowers could be put to no better uses than to be twined around these tombs, and tears of gratitude fall on their graves. Would every flower might live in amaranthine beauty. It had been suggested that these days postponed national unity. He respected the feeling which many shared. God forbid that he should oppose any effort for unity, and yet he had no sympathy with that or kindred proposals. Peace was not to be bought in that way. They did not thus attain the ends they sought. He had no objection to the decoration of Rebel graves. It would be a sadder thing, however, to stop the decoration of Federal dead than to prevent that of Rebels. He recalled their thoughts to the original struggle, which was becoming too much forgotten. The nation was prosperous, with only one disturbing element—slavery—which the Fathers had covenanted not to make war on for the sake of union. At last slavery struck at the nation's life, and the struggle, a long and weary one, came. On both sides the best and dearest died. At last the North liberated the slaves, and went on to victory. The Constitution was amended, and the ballot given to the negro. He had reverted to that to show—peace was not won by withholding the expression of inborn conviction. The past showed the plea which looked to giving up the Decoration Day involved a misapprehension of the issue. The real discontent was with those who still believed in slavery, and they could not be placated, not unless Mason and Dixon's line was restored and the negroes enslaved. Then there might be a seeming of honesty in refraining from tributes like those of to-day. The day of peace would be hastened by securing good government everywhere. The history of reconstruction had unhappily been, to an extent, one of misrule, but it was not too late to correct that. Let them also plant churches and colleges, and thus help to secure harmony. The greatest lesson of the scene was when they resolved that, for the sake of the dead, they would resolve to make the nation all they could have wished, to purify home politics, elect good men, maintain religious freedom, and live habitually for the highest national interests. The memory of the dead must incite the living to the highest personal exertions. When they departed they should go to do and to be, all that American citizenship and the national welfare demanded.

CONCLUSION.

Brock McVickar, Esq., read a poem, written by him for the occasion.

C. E. Beach, Esq., made a few remarks, and "America" was sang; after which the services were concluded with a benediction.

Even before the speaking was over, the rush had set in for the depot, and the first train which came down from Calvary was overrun and loaded down in a few minutes. It was late in the day before all at the cemetery were able to get back to the city.

AT GRACELAND.

The names on the gravestones that we had passed a hundred times almost without notice, yesterday possessed a mournful interest, that is acknowledged by the American people once a year in public, and always in their hearts. "Captain ——, died in defense of his country," was no longer a mere inscription recording the departure of an excellent citizen and worthy soldier, but a memory to be cherished, a sentiment to be stored up in the heart, a moral to be taught to the children, an idea to be pondered over, a lesson to shape one's future life. The flowers that tender hands had laid upon heroes' graves were beautiful with the love of men's hearts and women's devotion, were sanctified with the deepest feelings of patriotism. The little blossoms that strewed the last resting places or our warrior dead are so many emblems of the flag they died to save. No one who contemplated the throng that visited Graceland yesterday, could leave the grounds without a livelier faith in his fellow-citizens, an awakened belief in the ties that bind hearts to hearts, a restored consciousness of that wondrous power that knits together the great North in one unconquerable people. Many widows, in widows' weeds, were there. At the sides of beautifully-tended graves there sat those who were really and truly mourners for lost husbands, fathers, brothers. The throng regarded them with affectionate respect as they passed on, and here and there added a trifling tribute of love out of their abundant store. The solemn swelling music of the band, the hushed voices of the people, the grave demeanor of all, were a grateful and beautiful contrast to the crowd and noise of the procession.

No dying soldier could desire a more lovely spot to rest in than this. Its natural beauties had been added to by loving hands and hearts. The great gates were gracefully festooned with evergreens and flowers, and in the centre of three arches was the simple legend *In Memoriam*.

In an occupied portion of the cemetery, on the fresh green sward, under the budding trees, a speaking-stand had been erected, and to this point the procession was directed. It was some time before all the carriages had found a place, so numerous were they; and when they did, the stand was completely circled as far as the eye could see.

The Rev. A. E. Kittredge opened the proceedings with a simple prayer, in which he invoked the grace of the Almighty, and prayed that the cause for which those whose graves they had come to decorate had died would live and flourish forever.

REMARKS OF GEN. CHETLAIN.

The band played "America."

Gen. Chetlain was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

COMRADES AND FELLOW CITIZENS: We have assembled on this sacred spot, under the blue arch of heaven, surrounded by this strange fascination which nature is so lavishingly unfolding in every direction, to pay a tribute of respect to our heroic dead. The ceremonies in which we are engaged are at once sad and cheering. It is sad to reflect that our country should have been under the necessity of requiring so many of the valuable lives of her sons to preserve her existence, and it is cheering to think that the sacrifice made, though great, was not in vain. These patriots died, but their country lives. Not to celebrate any triumph of arms have we come, nor to clap our hands over political successes; not to chant anthems for any new revelations in science, nor to sing poeans over victories won in foreign lands. We have gathered here to bring an offering of flowers; to lay these floral souvenirs on the graves of our fallen braves; to decorate these revered mounds with a generous and fragrant beauty. We are assembled to thank the Great Deity, Father of all, for the heroism of the men whose bodies lie in these graves, but whose spirits are diademed with glory on the plains of immortality.

This beautiful custom is not original on our soil, but is none the less desirable and gratifying on this occasion; and, while one ember of memory remains with us, it shall be faithfully and affectionately observed. What else could we do that would be more appropriate, more just, than in this manner honor our fallen braves; than in this tender, hearty manner express our gratitude to those to whom we are so largely indebted?

A tender affection has brought from the battle-field many bodies that they may rest near the homes from which they went. Their graves have become shrines, where not only relatives may bring their loving mementoes, but where all of us who admire courage and patriotism may come at least once a year to cover them with rich and fragrant flowers. We will do this, for by their noble achievements States once held together by ropes of sand are now bound together by bands of steel.

All the lessons of the past are valuable to us; none more so than those which speak to us of our late internal conflict. Renewedly are we told that in complete union lies the greatest strength. If, when divided, we could accomplish so much, what may we not gain for liberty and human right when there is no discord within our borders? We are taught again the mighty power which centres in a true love of liberty. Our sons fought not from compulsion, but from free choice, for they each had a personal interest at stake. Despotism forces its subjects to war. Liberty fascinates its friends to her defense.

Comrades, we stand near the graves of some who fell in battle by our side. We know they were true to their Government, for what is a surer test of loyalty than the giving up of one's life for his country?

Nothing else should we more earnestly strive to do than to appreciate their heroic deeds. Their patriotic works follow them. May the influence of their noble example remain ever with us!

"Let patriots mourn them—give their memories a tear;
The only return you can offer them here.
For the lives they have given, your country and you,
For the price they have paid for your banner of blue,
Let love's choicest garlands be hung o'er each grave."

"Tribute to Soldiers," by Mr. D. W. C. Gooding's quartette.

THE REV. DR. HARTMAN,

pastor of the First German Presbyterian Church, next spoke in German. He said that this commemoration was all that we could now do in recognition of all that had been done for us by those who had been at the front, and fought and fallen there. The work they had performed was not consecrated to Americans only. It was for all the world. They had saved America; and America, with its threatened liberties safe, welcomed all nations to seek on its shores safety, liberty, and happiness. He desired to inculcate on the minds of his German-speaking brethren that when they came to America they became bounden to sustain the Republic of their choice, not only with treasure but life. He concluded with an eloquent reference to Decoration Day.

Band: "The Star-Spangled Banner."

THE REV. M. M. PARKHURST

being introduced, said he had done duty as an officer in the late war, and therefore felt the full meaning of Decoration Day. After some preliminary remarks as to the weather, and the necessity for speaking before the people's toes reached the freezing point, he went on to say that when the war broke out he raised a company in his church, and went with them to the front. He said that the fighting being over, Rebels and Union men were done with the whole thing, and both sides accepted the result calmly. He had no sympathy with those who sought to perpetuate ill-feeling, and those who done the fighting did not either.

Prayer by Mr. Kittredge terminated the speaking.

Gen. O. L. Mann received too late to announce at the cemetery a telegram from the Hon. Richard Yates, who was announced to deliver the oration, expressing regret at his inability to be present on account of missing the train Thursday night at Jacksonville.

THE LADIES' DECORATIVE COMMITTEE,

to whom great praise is due for the zeal with which they performed the task committed to them, was composed of Mrs. Philip Wadsworth, Mrs. Col. Baldwin, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. D. W. C. Gooding, Mrs. F. L. Fake, Mrs. A. A. Carpenter, Mrs. Helen B. Fake, Mrs. Volney Turner, Mrs. Arthur Brooks, Miss Bettie Victor, Miss Lillie Scammon, and Miss Lillie Swann. These ladies used, in addition to ferns, cedar, princess pine, and all available evergreens, red and white roses, all varieties of pinks, seringas, lilies (some of exquisite form), camellias, and geraniums, in preparing the floral decorations. The ornamentation was both profuse and tasteful to the last degree, and the graves of Rebels and Unionists were decorated alike.

Gen. Sheridan supplied most of the flags. The Star-Spangled Banner floated everywhere.

Col. Baldwin officiated as Chief Marshal; aided by Captain Fred. Busse, Capt. A. G. Busse, Major Waite, Capt. Derickson, Capt. Swann, Major Eaton, Capt. Gustav. Korn, Capt. Peter Hand, and Capt. Frank Schwenfurth. Arthur Erbe commanded the Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry Veterans.

The ceremonies were practically concluded at 3 o'clock, but thousands of elegantly-dressed citizens visited the cemetery in a constant stream until evening.

OAKWOOD.

The decoration ceremonies at the beautiful Cemetery of Oakwood were participated in by about five hundred persons, a few of whom went from the city, but the greater number from the suburbs south of us. All the school children of Hyde Park, South Park, Woodlawn, and Park Side were in attendance, and contributed not a little to the pleasant exercises of the day by their sweet singing. A procession was formed, and, headed by a detachment of the Great Western Light Guard Band, marched through the cemetery strewing flowers on the graves of departed soldiers. Of these there are forty-four in Oakwood, two of them being the resting-places of Col. R. A. Gillmore and Col. Thomas A. Grosvenor. The remainder are filled by those who died in the Soldiers' Home when it was located south of the city. When the flowers had all been disposed of, the people gathered around a platform near the middle of the cemetery, and the Rev. Dr. McMurdy, of Kenwood, delivered the opening prayer.

REMARKS OF COL. THOMPSON.

Col. Richard S. Thompson then spoke as follows:

MY FRIENDS: In the midst of our prosperity as a people, we have rested a moment from the hurry and bustle of our ordinary pursuits to do honor to the memory of those who died in our country's service. It is a duty incumbent upon us as a people, as each year of national happiness and prosperity rolls on, to pause in our enjoyment of the great and blessed privileges of freedom, and pay the tribute of gratitude we owe to the sacred memory of those to whose services and death we are indebted for our national existence. It is a debt the nation's living owes to the nation's dead. A nation that does honor to the memory of those who have died in its defense does honor to itself. Eight years have passed away since the close of that war in which fell the heroes who now fill these soldiers' graves. Eight years! and yet how vivid the remembrance. The features, the voice, the very touch of those who are dead are not yet forgotten. Our minds are so constituted that we are apt to remember the dead as we last saw them living. The mothers and fathers, the sisters and brothers, the wives and children remember the dead as they last saw them at the parting; the eye moistened with a tear, the voice tremulous with emotion as they said the final farewell, and went forth as soldiers in their country's service—freemen, calling no man lord or master as they went forth in those dark days, when the shadow of our country's affliction rested upon us; as they went forth, never to return. How dearly are such memories cherished!

There are others who remember them as comrades in the army,—remember them as they stood in the struggle of life and death with traitors, where the cry of the wounded and the groan of the dying mingled with the roar of artillery and the clash of arms, where the very air was heavy with sulphur-smoke, and shot and shell went screeching through the battle-cloud,—remember them as they stood in the line for the last time, death staring them in the face, doing their duty, doing it manfully, doing it nobly,—remember them as they fell, sacrificed upon their country's altar. I tell you, men and women, that memory is sacred. Between the comrade surviving and the comrade dying there is a tie none but comrades know.

Upon occasions like the present it becomes our duty to recall some of the cost of the blessings we are enjoying as a people, in order that we may the better appreciate the inheritance left to our keeping, and in order that we may feel the great responsibility resting upon us to perpetuate the blessed institutions of free government, and to transmit them to our children free from those vices which ruined the elder republics. Let us endeavor to make these occasions schools in which shall be taught to our children patriotism and love of country, pure and self-sacrificing, that they shall learn to look upon these silent graves as monuments to guard them in their political lives from false or dangerous ambition, and as mementoes to remind them that a nation ruled by the people requires that the people shall be vigilant, virtuous, and patriotic.

The liberties and privileges we enjoy have cost more than can be told. The millions and millions of money, though the figures are enormous, are the smallest item in the account. He who makes the estimate must tell of the hundreds of thousands of lives that were sacrificed; must tell of the hours of pain and anguish that were endured; must calculate the sorrow of those who gave their nearest, their dearest, their best; must weigh the weary, anxious longings of the sad hearts at home, the hardships and privations of those in the field, the suffering and starvation of those in the prison-pens. Ah! the calculation must go on while a mother lives who lost a son, while a widow mourns who lost a husband, while a child weeps because it is fatherless. When all this can be told, then, and not till then, can the account be closed.

But the record—the glorious record of the gallant deeds of these heroic dead,—let that never be closed until freedom shall cease to be a blessing, and patriotism cease to be a virtue. Keep that record open; let its pages be ever bright, as a warning to traitors, and an assurance to the world that freedom is not an idle name; that Republics are not failures, and that America is a Republic composed of men who know how to be free and yet united. It is a record easily read; its letters stand out in characters of living light, and tell of bravery, of heroism, of a self-sacrificing spirit of a devoted patriotism, of manhood, of nobility of character such as the world has never seen excelled. It taught England her respect. The Treaty of Washington, the Arbitration at Geneva, the payment of $15,000,000 from the coffers of England into the Treasury of the United States, and the acknowledgment of England that she had done us a wrong, resulted from the reading of that record. The world shall read it, and, reading, learn to respect a Government supported by a free people possessed of such devoted patriotism and love of country, such valor and manhood. It is a glorious record, and those who did most to make it have reaped none of its blessed fruit. They are the tenants of these silent graves.

Shall it be said that America is ungrateful to her dead, who, dying, bequeathed such a legacy? Shall it be said that we, who have received the benefit of their dying, have hushed our praise of their valor, or stammer in our expressions of gratitude because we fear to injure the feelings of those who took part in or sympathized with the rebellion which caused their death? If there is one sin greater than another, either in a nation or an individual, it is ingratitude. Ingratitude to God is worse than infidelity. I would sooner possess an arm that could rise in rebellion against my country than have beat in my breast a heart that did not thrill with emotions of gratitude towards those who gave their lives in the support of that country.

Only a little while back, and the forms that now lie mouldering in the earth side by side stood in the ranks, shoulder to shoulder, the supporters of our Government. Upon their manhood and bravery depended the destinies of the American people. What mighty issues hung trembling in the balance! A nation of freemen battling with Rebellion! Between this nation and this nation's ruin stood these men. Oh! how we did honor them then! That it was a terrific struggle, the graves of the dead are the witnesses; that it was a glorious victory, the prosperity and exalted position of our nation to-day, thanks be to God! bear testimony. By their bravery, their sacrifices, and their death they crowned the nation with laurels. How proper and fitting is it, then, for the nation to commemorate their services by covering their graves with flowers. The flowers shall fade, the evergreens shall wither and decay, but the inheritance shall remain, and the record shall live engraved upon the American heart; and in the far off generation yet to come the boast of freedom's sons shall be that they are the decendants of sires whose names are written on the Roll of Honor.

I will close as I did one year ago, when speaking of these dead, by saying, "They honored the nation; let the nation honor them."

THE POEM.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, the "Patriotic Song by the Multitude," set down in the programme, was not sung, and Prof. S. S. Calkins was introduced. He recited the following poem, entitled "The Soldiers' Graves:"

Beneath this velvet turf lies formless dust,
Made sacred by the deeds of patriot souls.
Because we saw their works, and shared their toils,
And share to-day the peace so dearly bought,
And have embalmed in memory's golden book
The names and virtues of devoted men,
We come again with vernal wreaths and songs
To tell our gratitude to them and Heaven.
The cannon's thunder on the quaking air,
The ponderous blows of shot and bursting shell
Which shattered Sumter's battlements, and strewed the sea
With fragments (which foretold the sundered ties
Of kindred and of friends so soon to be),
Touched secret life-springs, wakened new resolves,
Brought into action latent powers of mind,
The cardinal virtues of the heart disclosed,
And rallied from the homes unused to strife
That mighty host of Freedom's sons to stand
The Nation's bulwarks, and the truth defend.
Sad is the story of that conflict fierce.
The mother gave her son, whose baby breath
Had warmed her cheek flushed with maternal pride;
Whose budding manhood filled her cup of joy,
And gave bright promise of a noble life,
And strength, and comfort through *her* life's decline.
The wife her husband gave, whose hands so late
Had clasped her own in pledge of mutual love.
The castles of their hopes indeed were air,
And vanished at the touch of unseen shafts
When Death, with steeds of iron and with breath of flame
And blinding smoke, came thundering o'er the plain,
Trampling battalions with its gory hoofs.
The father gave a parting kiss to those
Who slumbered on his knee at evening hour,
Commending them to Heaven's love and care,
And then, forsaking all, he followed on
Where voice of duty called; and with a prayer
That children's children of the loved he left
Might have the blessing of a country saved
From fate anarchic and from foreign foes,
He sealed his purpose with his blood, and found
A grave unknown by friend, unmarked by foe.
Long were those days, and dark the shadows fell,
While fear and hope alternate sat enthroned,
Desponding were the bold, and faint the weak.
The stoutest held his breath, or heaved a sigh,
As tales of slaughter sped on lightning wing.
Destroying angels, entering every house,
Left the memento of a vacant chair;
And when the Nation's fireside circle missed
Its chosen chief, who fell, in victory's hour,
The martyred victim of despairing hate,
Columbia, with sons in mourning, sat,
And saw a weeping world the loss lament.
While fate was trembling in the uncertain scale,
The universal pulse refused to beat;
The suns and moons of daily business life
Stood still, and hope, with trembling wing, sped swift
As doves for shelter from impending storm.
Then came the end. The clouds of darkness passed.
The quaking earth and rending rocks foretold
The glorious dawning of a better day,
No agonies of death are half so great
As pains of Death himself when he expires.
Thus the "Lost Cause" surrendered when it must,
And having in malice chosen its own place,
It planned to wreck our noble Ship of State
On rocks of discord, and then sink—to Hell.
Thank God! His enemy and ours was foiled.
Thank God! His triumph was most glorious.
His will, not ours, was done, and we are free!
He would our country save; He would save us!
And now we find our country and ourselves
Are ransomed as the children of His love.
Here, on our country's altar, lie the slain!
Here are the victims of the traitors' rage,
Whose kindest office was a cruel scourge!
Here, by the mouldering dust of those we love,
Whose blood, poured in Freedom's sacred name,
Has consecrated every hill and plain
From sea to sea, where blush the glorious hues
Of red and white and blue—the Stripes and Stars!
Here, on these graves where martyred heroes sleep,
Strew choicest flowers; and let their fragrance sweet
Mingle with incense from each grateful heart,
Mindful of all they by their valor wrought.
We give them honor in the sight of men;
So, also, let us give them greater praise
By nourishing the tree they died to save.
Last will and testament to us they left.
Those honor most who execute the trusts;
With faithful hands we'll guard the great bequest,
And make our land—as dying soldiers prayed—
Too holy to be pressed by treason's foot,
The home of freedom, and the joy of earth.
And when the harvest of the world is ripe,
And sickles are thrust in and garners filled,
The sower and the reaper then shall meet,
Rejoicing in the fruit of Death and Life—
The soldier, that his death was not in vain—
We, that by reaping, honored SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

The school children sang one verse of a "Memorial Ode" very sweetly, Judge Williams made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, the Rev. D. S. Johnson pronounced the benediction, and the people dispersed.

CALVARY.

Between two and three thousand people, principally women, visited Calvary, the Catholic Cemetery, three miles north of Rosehill, to participate in the decoration services there. The Ladies' Committee who had immediate charge of placing the wreaths and flowers on the graves consisted of Mrs. Gen. Mulligan, Mrs. Capt. Gleason, Miss Nugent, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. J. C. Harrington, Miss Maggie Owens, Miss Nellie Green, Miss Jennie Kelley, Miss Lizzie Powers, Miss Julia Hogan, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. J. B. Sullivan, Mrs. R. Prindiville, Mrs. Mary Colby, Mrs. M. B. Bailey, Mrs. Col. Kinzie, and Mrs. Washington Hesing. Nearly all of them left the city early in the morning, and at 1 o'clock had all the graves—eighty-two in number—beautifully and tastefully ornamented. The 12 o'clock train brought out about 600 men, women, and children, many of whom carried flowers and evergreens, which were scattered over the mounds which marked the resting place of friends or relatives. The 1 o'clock train added fully two thousand to the number of visitors, and, previous to the commencement of the exercises, they wandered over the grounds, looking at and admiring the decorated graves. The entrance to the cemetery was handsomely festooned with flags and evergreens, interspersed with immortelles and verbenas. In the center of the gate were the words "In memoriam," surmounted by an evergreen crown. Crosses, composed of flowers, wreaths with pendent flags, were scattered here and there, the whole making a very beautiful picture. To the right of the entrance was the stand erected for the accommodation of the orators of the day. It was covered with bunting and evergreens, and an eagle perched on a cross-beam seemed to be the guardian of a bust of

GEN. MULLIGAN,

which was standing on a desk beneath. All of the graves of the soldiers were handsomely decorated, but there were quite a number which call for mention on account of their beautiful appearance. Among these was that of Gen. Mulligan. It was literally covered with flowers, crosses, stars, and wreaths, while over the foot was a bow of evergreen, in which were wrought in immortelles the dying words of the occupant: "Lay me down and save the flag." Near by was a magnificent letter "N," made by several ladies to show their love for Lieut. Nugent, who was killed while carrying Gen. Mulligan from the field, but whose body could never be found. Of the other graves entitled to special reference were those of Col. O'Kane, the Rev. Dr. Kelly, Lieut. P. M. Rogers, the Rev. Dr. Dunn, Lieut. Lantry, Lieut. Pillan, two sons of Col. Ezra Taylor, and Capt. James Fitzgerald.

A PROCESSION.

The last train from the city did not reach the grounds until half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon. As soon as they alighted the military organizations formed in line and marched through the cemetery in this order:

Marshal and Aids,
Band,
Mulligan Zouaves,
Irish Rifles,
Montgomery Guards.

When the grave of a soldier was approached the column halted, the name of the occupant was read by Col. Stewart, and the companies presented arms. Occasionally, where one was needed, a bouquet was deposited. A little mound which was pointed out as the resting place of a Rebel Captain—a prisoner who died at Camp Douglas, was decorated with nothing but fresh, green grass. The spectators thought it would be passed in silence, but when abreast of it the command "halt!" was heard. The usual salutation of respect having been given, several soldiers stepped from the ranks, drew from the muzzles of their muskets the bouquets intended for a comrade's grave, and generously planted them in the sod which covered the remains of the Confederate. The incident touched the hearts of all who witnessed it, and proved that prejudice against the Southern people is dying out. After making the circuit of the grounds, the military marched to the stand, where they stacked arms, and were dismissed. The speakers then ascended the platform, and the prearranged exercises were begun, Father Flannigan opening with an appropriate prayer.

THOMAS E. LONERGAN

was introduced, and said the emotions aroused by the exercises in which they had taken part were mingled with sadness and rejoicing; sadness because the brave spirits whose graves had been decorated were gone forever; rejoicing because, although they were dead the nation lived, and did not forget, in the bright sunshine of peace, the heroes who fell in the defense of the flag, the Union, and the eternal principles of human liberty. When we looked around upon the graves made fragrant by the offerings of friends and comrades, and when memory went back to other graves on Southern battle-fields—many of which were unknown and undecked, though not unhonored—we felt as if the cost were too great, that the price paid for the present peace and national greatness was too high. But when we reflected upon the precious legacy bequeathed by the heroic dead—the Union preserved—"a government of the people, by the people, for the people," no longer an experiment, but a leader among the nations of the earth, under whose flag the brotherhood of man was fully recognized, and his personal freedom fully assured—in such a cause as this, only the best and bravest were worthy to fall. After alluding to Father Tom Kelly, whom he called a true soldier of the cross—a man who loved his God, his country, and his fellow-man—the speaker paid a high compliment to Gen. Mulligan, saying no braver or better man than he drew sword in the war. Years hence, when the dark days of the rebellion would be almost forgotten, his dying words would be quoted as those of a true patriot—"Lay me down and save the flag." In every flower-decked grave laid the remains of one who died with that sentiment in his heart, if not upon his lips. The sacrifice was equal; they slept side by side; the temporary distinction of rank was removed. The star of the General had paled, the service stripe of the veteran private soldier had faded, but the flowers and the tears of a grateful country bedecked and bedewed the grave of every one alike. If any rested here who fought against the Union, tribute should be paid to their memory. They were sons of a common country, and however mistaken their cause, they were true soldiers and worthy foemen. The flag they fought under had been folded forever; the cause they defended was lost. They should remember that he who gave his life for his opinion was sincere, and that the true test of a soldier was not the color he wears, but the manner in which he stands by his colors. To all should be rendered the tribute due gallantry and worth. [Applause.]

JOHN F. FINERTY

was the next speaker. He was sure the occasion was one that would awaken in every heart the noblest and proudest emotions, knowing that those who had assembled there would honor not one nation but two, not alone the single flag but two flags,—not alone the glorious Stars and Stripes, under which they had found repose, but also the old banner of their hearts, proscribed on their native hills. It would be unseemly in him to forget that they were Irish-Americans. They had met to-day by the graves of the fallen soldiers and sons of Ireland—the defenders of America, who fell in the strife to maintain the Republic that had given shelter to millions of Irish people driven from their own country. [Applause.] In the other cemeteries, American orators were chanting the praises of the native Americans who fell for the Union. Here in these hallowed grounds, which held the bones of so many of the best and bravest, it was due to them, from an Irish heart and an Irish tongue, that they should be remembered distinctively in this, that they had proven to the American people that the Irish refugees who seek homes in this country were not laggards nor beggars, but when the Government is in danger are prepared to draw their swords and go forth upon the battle-field to defend the flag of their adopted country. [Applause.] The annals of the American war had told the story of the men buried in Calvary. While the heights of Mission Ridge and the walls of Lexington remained, the story of the Irish Ninetieth and the Irish Twenty-third would be bright and remembered beside the story of the proudest American regiments. Phil Sheridan and many more commanders could bear testimony to their valor. The country that sent them forth, sent forth sons who were worthy of the soil whence they sprung—worthy of the soil that, whatever its other misfortunes, never yet, from the remotest age, had given birth to traitors or cowards,—a soil that had sent to the battle-fields of Europe heroes who had perpetuated the Irish name in the annals of military glory, that to Austria had given a Nugent, to Spain an O'Donnell, to England a Wellington, to America a Shields, a Jackson, and a Sheridan, and to France a MacMahon, whose gallant sword clove its way to glory amid the sands of Algiers and the belching batteries of the Malakoff, swept the Austrian eagle from the bridge of Buffalaro, and on the plains of Magenta converted his "Irish shillelah" into the baton of a French Marshal; that to-day, from the Presidential chair of the Republic, guided the destiny of France and pointed her onward march to the highest pinnacle of European power. The gentleman who had preceded him had alluded in eloquent words to the hero (Gen. Mulligan) whose bust was beside him. He had no words to speak his admiration for him. His praises had been uttered by tongues more eloquent than his own. They were known through the length and breadth of America; his name would never pale while the history of the Irish Brigade was remembered. [Applause.] While the names of Meagher, of Corcoran, of Shields, and of Sheridan remain, the name of James A. Mulligan would be remembered as the bravest and best defender of the flag of America. He who so heroically laid down his life at Winchester should have an obelisk to perpetuate his memory in marble as it is perpetuated in enduring fame on the battle-rolls of America. [Applause.] After referring to the heroism of Capt. Gleason, Lieut. Fitzgerald, and others, the speaker said the generation to which they belonged will soon have passed away, but the generations that are to follow would come to their graves and from them draw the inspiration of loyalty and of patriotism, and so long as that spirit lasted in the American heart, and in the Irish bosom, there was no fear for this Republic against domestic traitors or foreign enemies. [Applause.] Let us hope that, if the hour of battle shall come again, these young soldiers around us, with their yet virgin flags, shall have the privilege of standing shoulder to shoulder beneath the twin banners of their love, and on the bloody field again, if necessary, let their Irish cheers be heard proclaiming to the ends of the earth that the American Republic has no warmer, no bolder, no more loyal adherents, or attached friends than the men of Irish birth and of Irish blood. [Applause.]

CONCLUSION.

After a few remarks by Col. J. Mason Loomis, who extolled the heroic dead and hoped their memory would ever remain bright in the hearts of the people, the audience dispersed, and nearly all ran to secure seats in the cars. A few lingered behind to look again upon the grave of a friend or relative, and to silently pray by its side for the repose of the soul of the occupant.

ELSEWHERE.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 30.—Reports from the interior towns state that the day is being observed in the customary manner.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 30.—Decoration Day is being generally observed.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A beautiful sky ushered in the morning of Decoration Day, and at an early hour the Grand Marshal and his assistants were at their posts at the headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic in North Union Square. The room used by the Committee was filled to overflowing with baskets of beautiful flowers. For two hours the assistants were busily employed in loading the drays which had been loaned for this purpose. About 8 o'clock the different posts of the Grand Army of the Republic began to assemble at the rendezvous in Union Square, where had congregated an immense throng of people. There was considerable marching and countermarching, but soon after 9 o'clock the different aids reported to the Grand Marshal that the line was formed, and at 9:30 he gave the order to march. Conspicuous features of the procession were the colored corps forming part of the military escort, and a number of boys, orphans of soldiers, accompanied by their drum-corps, from the Union Home; also many of the girls belonging to the same institution. The procession was accompanied by several bands of music, and moved first to the statues of Washington and Lincoln in Union Square, both of which were covered with flowers and evergreens. The march was resumed down Broadway to the South Ferry, a halt being made, however, at Trinity Church while Post Phil Kearney decorated the grave of that distinguished soldier, the band meanwhile playing a dirge. When the procession reached Brooklyn it was joined by the Grand Army Corps of that city, and all took cars for Cypress Hill Cemetery, where repose the remains of 4,000 soldiers, the graves of all of whom were profusely strewn with flowers after an address by the Rev. Dr. Schenck. The sidewalks of the streets through the procession passed were crowded with spectators, and on the several public and private buildings flags were at half-mast. The Government offices were closed; also the banks and different exchanges, giving to down-town the appearance of the Sabbath.

Early in the morning a detachment of marines and sailors, accompanied by a number of officers, left the Navy-Yard for Woodland Cemetery, where is the grave of Admiral Farragut.

The ceremonies at the statue of Admiral Farragut consisted of a prayer and an address, the singing of the Doxology, and the pronouncing of a benediction; after which flowers were placed on his grave, the widow of the Admiral having previously placed there a magnificent bouquet and cross of roses and *immortelles*. The exercises were brought to a close by the marines firing a volley over the remains of the naval hero. A detail from the Ninth Regiment decorate the graves, in the same cemetery, of two sergeants who fell in the 12th of July riot, three years ago, and then took the cars for Brattleboro, Vt., to lay a floral tribute on the tomb of Col. James Fisk.

PITTSBURGH, May 30.—Business throughout the city is generally suspended, and the day is being more generally observed than in past years. The principal thoroughfares and public buildings are appropriately adorned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 30.—Decoration Day was ushered in here by a general suspension of business. All the public offices closed, manufactories ceased work, private business houses were shut, and the schools given a holiday. To the children the ceremonies of the day were under the control of the G. A. R., and were begun at 9 o'clock at Oak Ridge, where there are buried about forty soldiers. After strewing these graves with flowers, the vast concourse of people assembled at Lincoln's monument and listened to a speech delivered by Lincoln at the dedication of the Gettysburg Cemetery, the reading of which produced a marked sensation. The crowd then returned to the city, and repaired to Camp Butler, where there are 700 dead. Judge Charles B. Steele delivered the oration, in the presence of 3,000 people assembled. In the course of his remarks he said: "While we are strewing flowers over the graves of these men who fell fighting for principle, let us not forget that just beyond sleep other dead, who died in a cause which they believed to be just as holy as ours. We despise and condemn them, however, and their cause, but they were flesh of our flesh and blood of our blood. Their mothers mourn for them as you mourn for your dead. In pity, then, pause and drop flowers upon their graves." The speech as a whole was a magnificent effort. The proceedings were very impressive and successful, without accident to mar the occasion.

The thanks of the S. A. R. were tendered to Mr. Collins, Superintendent, and Mr. Wade, Master of Transportation of the Western Division of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, for the free trains generously furnished and run for the accommodation of the people, and Mr. Melvin, President of the Gilman & Springfield Road, C. A. Beecher, Vice-President of the Springfield & Southeastern, and Mr. Williams, of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, for valued aid.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Pa., May 30.—Decoration Day was observed here and generally throughout this county. The Washington Guards took charge of the affair in this place, and, with the assistance of many young ladies and children, appropriately celebrated the day, and tastefully decorated the graves of soldiers in the different graveyards and the cemetery. The students of the College, the Ladies' Seminary, and the public schools were all dismissed for the day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, May 30.—Business has been generally suspended in the city to-day, in respect to the Mayor's proclamation to observe Decoration Day. A large procession, headed by a band of music, proceeded to Oakwood Cemetery this afternoon and strewed the soldiers' graves with flowers. The Hon. G. D. A. Parks was President of the day, and delivered an address full of thought and feeling. He doubted the propriety of perpetuating Decoration Day, on the ground that it was a barrier to perfect reconciliation between the North and South. He was followed by the orator of the day, the Rev. James McLeod, in a short but brilliant oration. The school children attended en masse, and the entire proceedings were very impressive.

The day was also observed at Plainfield, in this county, in a fitting manner, the Hon. Mr. Parks, of Aurora, being the orator of the day. At Lockport the day was also observed.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.—To-day was set aside for the decoration of the Federal graves at Chalmette Cemetery. There are about 12,000 of them, half of which only are known. The Bradish Johnson made a trip to and from the city, conveying many visitors, especially many ladies, to the burial ground. There were two bands in attendance, the Nineteenth Infantry and Bell's Custom-House Band. A large portion of the officers and troops attended. At 12 there was fired a salute. Upon the arrival of the 12 o'clock boat, the unknown graves were decorated by the Grand Army of the Republic. The assembly was then called together by the Nineteenth Infantry, when a prayer was offered by the Rev. E. T. Brooks. J. R. G. Petkin delivered the oration, after which the remainder of the graves were decorated and the ceremonies closed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 30.—The graves of the Soldiers' National Cemetery were decorated to-day by the colored society. Short addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin and others.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 30.—Decoration Day was appropriately observed in this city, but not quite so extensively as heretofore. A procession, consisting of military and veteran soldiers' organization, the city police, and citizens, marched to the Crown Hill Cemetery, where, after the firing of salutes and the decoration of the graves with flowers, an appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Bayliss.

MILWAUKEE, May 30.—Decoration Day was pretty generally observed throughout the Northwest, and business suspended. The cemeteries adjacent to this city were visited at an early hour this forenoon, and all the graves of our fallen heroes bountifully decorated with flags and flowers. This afternoon the Military, Civic and Fire Departments had a fine parade, and to-night the exercises will close at the Academy of Music, when the oration by the Rev. Myron H. Reed will be delivered, and appropriate songs sung by the Philharmonic Society.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 30.—The threatening rainy weather of this morning subsided before noon, and the afternoon was sunny and pleasant. The decoration exercises at Lindenwood Cemetery were largely attended. In the long procession was quite a large company of veterans carrying muskets. The oration was delivered by Col. Granville Moody, of Cincinnati, perhaps better known as the "fighting-parson of Ohio." It was full of good sense, patriotism, and genuine eloquence, which elicited frequent applause.

TOLEDO, O., May 30.—The ceremony of decorating the soldiers' graves was performed this afternoon by various military and civic societies and citizens generally. Appropriate addresses were delivered by Gens. James B. Steedman and A. H. McVey. Business was suspended during the afternoon.

BURLINGTON, Ia., May 30.—Decoration Day was observed here by a party of about two dozen old soldiers and lady friends of the dead. The ceremonies at the different cemeteries were necessarily short, and quiet. Among the decorated graves was that of Gen. Matthies.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 30.—Decoration Day opened with a disagreeable rain this morning, but towards noon it cleared up and the sun came out warm, making a beautiful day for the purposes for which it was set apart. About 2 o'clock a procession was formed on Iowa avenue, headed by music, followed by the Grand Army of the Republic, fire companies, societies, citizens

(Continued on the Seventh Page.)

PHILADELPHIA.

What the Burghers Are Doing—Reawakening of the City.

New Railways, Ships, and Architectures—Suburban Splendors.

The Centennial Exposition—Reading Railroad vs. Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Constitutional Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1873.

Every city of note in the country is rehabilitating itself,—Philadelphia not the least. The changes here are surprising, and those in abeyance are really glittering. Let me take up in order some of the matters I have observed in my trip hither from Washington, and while spending some quiet days among the Quakers.

THE LOWER DELAWARE.

Nothing is queerer than the revival of the country south of Philadelphia,—a region but recently all spent and hopeless,—while the banks of the Delaware northward from the city have relatively declined.

Chester, a mere hamlet, robbed twenty-five years ago even of its Court-House, is now a place of colleges, mills, and ship-yards; and the Philadelphia & Baltimore Railroad has just expended $1,500,000 to lay four rails to it, instead of two, as heretofore. The second pair of rails quits the river-meadows and runs inland through a rich knoll country, in which is planted the vaunted Ridley Park, the most ambitious summer-haunt yet contrived in the country. The railroad-management has made the purchase of the land, and erected at frequent intervals station-houses, the like of which, for beauty and quaintness, are not to be seen in Europe. The main station at Ridley Park is a serious and elegant piece of architecture, clambering up the sky and spanning the railway-gorge. To settle this tract, the Company gives a free ticket for one year for each $1,000 expended in a homestead; and thus a householder who lays out $5,000 rides five years, paying nothing, and his building material and effects are hauled at nominal rates. The Pennsylvania Company has made a similar settlement at the Welch-named station of Bryn Mawr. Thus it seems to be the genius of Philadelphia to diffuse, and sprawl, and realize Penn's intent, that every house should have a bower and a garden.

A STUDY OF GRADES.

The Philadelphia & Baltimore Railroad is somewhat of an anomaly in Pennsylvania. It is a Boston corporation, operated by New England-born men, and it has not only withstood, but has somewhat contemptuously refused to be "guaranteed" by, the Pennsylvania Company.

"We don't think much of their guarantee!" exclaimed the grim, observing Boston man to one who asked him. "Mr. Micawber could guarantee also. He had the soul of expansion as well as they, and paid off one note with another!"

The P., W. & B. Railroad would indeed be foolish to surrender an individual existence as assured of prosperity as its own; for it has the whole head of the two tidewaters, Delaware and Chesapeake, and the probability of an almost continuous city along its line from Gray's Ferry to the head of Elk and to Delaware City. At Wilmington, rents and real estate are nearly at Philadelphia figures; and Newcastle, an utterly dead place these many years, is again aroused to life by manufactures. Delaware City, a canal-village on a sand-spit, has been chosen by the Pennsylvania Railroad for its coal, and lime, and immigrant port, and, although 40 miles below Philadelphia, it is nearer the point of junction with the main stem of the road to the west than Philadelphia itself. This road from Pomeroy Station to Delaware City is fully completed and running.

The cause of all this activity on the Lower Delaware is the enormously-increased demands upon the anthracite coal-field, all the grades from which descend only in this direction. To go to New York overland from the anthracite-field is to climb a mountain both ways, and the same is the case to go to Baltimore by the west bank of the Susquehanna, as the stockholders' Committee of the National Central Board has just reported. They say:

A great difficulty to the road as a coal-road is in its high grades towards the Baltimore terminus, practically making the expense of movement three times as great between Baltimore and Harrisburg as between Sunbury and Harrisburg. Another drawback is the fact that return freight falls far below paying for the actual expense in returning cars to the source of freight-supply. The terminal facilities at Baltimore are inadequate to the economical and expeditious handling of the freight centering here.

The Delaware River is deriving all the benefit of descending grades from the coal-fields, as the streams of the anthracite-region empty into the Delaware, and it is the nearest shipping-point to the collieries by scores of miles, and the easiest by hundreds of tons of steam. The present position of the

GREAT READING RAILROAD COMPANY—

whose stock at the Philadelphia Board sells at 58, or 8 per cent above par, and 4 per cent higher than the Pennsylvania's—is the front of the monopoly of carriage of anthracite-coal from the field to the Delaware. Controlling both the Susquehanna and the Schuylkill Canals, and with the whole network of rail and telegraph in the mining-regions subsidiary to its main-stem, the Reading's citadel is not yet pierced by the Pennsylvania Road, although that day is at hand. The little line of rail from Wilmington to Reading, having surmounted legal and physical resistance, is advancing to the heart of the collieries, and that Company will ship the most coal, other things being equal, which descends the Delaware the farthest to meet the colliers. Manufactures are also seeking the point where cheap fuel, and ore, and navigation meet each other; and hence the Delaware River, long denuded of ships, is assuming the foremost commercial importance. The Reading Railroad Company has ten steam-colliers, carrying 600 tons of coal apiece, and to Boston and Providence principally. The same Company has entered into the retail coal-business on a vast scale, as if to drive smaller mining-companies and shippers out of existence; and it will sell a ton of coal, or 10,000 tons, as one may wish. It controls about 600 miles of rail and 300 miles of canal, and is so jealous of anything pointing toward the coal-field that it has gathered up the Norristown railroad-system, which takes the bank of the Schuylkill, opposite to its main-stem. Its functions are, therefore, more diverse than even the Pennsylvania Railway's; and

MR. FRANKLIN B. GOWAN,

its President, is, if possible, more admired and wondered at in Philadelphia than either Thomas Scott or J. E. Thompson. A few years ago, he was a respectable young lawyer, well considered, but no object of superstition; now, he receives a salary scarcely equaled in the country, and the scope of his executive talents is wide as their exercise is various. To put down strikes at the mines, to buy coal-lands to such an extent that his Company bids fair to own the available anthracite-field, to run a fleet of steamers and regulate a system of canals, to carry omnibus-passengers and watch the stock-market, to negotiate loans abroad and sell a ton of coal at home, and keep the Pennsylvania Road in hot water by threatening its monopoly East and West: this is the nearest approach to genius that we have had; but it is accounted for by the diminished and compact field of work.

PHILOSOPHY.

To monopolize the anthracite coal-field,—a tract not 100 miles square,—and to direct all the manipulations of it, from mining to delivering, whether by the carter or the sea-captain, is a comprehensible task. It is more easily understood than the Pennsylvania Company's programme, which seems to be ubiquitous transportation, without regard to zones, ganglions, or any points of verisimilitude. The Pennsylvania Company says: "We will bet our indorsement that your road (wherever it may be) will pay 7 per cent after watering the stock a gill to the pint, and on those terms, pending the bet, we will use it." This is gambling. The Reading Company says: "Whatever is made out of the coal-field by a dozen pairs of hands we can make with our one pair, and we propose to do it, and to weed everybody else out!" This is rapacity; but Joseph played the same game with his brethren and his fatherland. Joseph was a great statesman; he made his brethren steal something, and then Pharaoh had them.

THE RIVALS.

The Reading Railroad Company's office in Philadelphia stands just beside the Pennsylvania's office, and is about to rise to the same height and proportions. The Reading Railroad was opened to the coal-field about thirty years ago, and its double track, extensions, absorptions, etc., make the figure of about $50,000,000, with the obligation to pay nearly $1,000,000 per annum for leased railways and other lines. Mr. Gowan is now abetting a railroad from Philadelphia to New York, and the Pennsylvania Company is also building another road between the same points. Indignant at the Philadelphia & Baltimore Railroad for not wanting to be "guaranteed," and disgusted at the extraordinary conduct of that road in running Mr. Garrett's sleeping-cars from St. Louis to Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Company now meditates a rival line to Baltimore; and, to that end, has picked up the little Media & Westchester Railroad. This is like the newsboy's threat: "Jim, gi' me a bit o' yer apple, or I'll show ye my sore toe!" Anticipating a possible requirement for itself, the Baltimore Central Railroad has risen in the stock-list. Meantime, both the Pennsylvania and Reading Companies are not without terrors of Wall street, and Mr. Gowan has refused to open a registration-office for the transfer of stock in New York, afraid that he may be overpowered on the eve of some election; hence, Wall street threatened to strike his road off the stock-list.

SHIPPING ON THE DELAWARE.

The Pennsylvania—pioneer ship of the American line, which is said to have cost $450,000—will sail on the 22d of May, with a full cabin-list, and, it is said, many young men of good families in the steerage. The passion to see this ship amongst the Philadelphians was of extraordinary superficies and intensity. Tens of thousands of people invaded her, and generous youths by the score offered to risk their lives on the trial-trip. The vessel is said to have made 12¼ knots at sea, and 17 knots in the smooth water of the Delaware. She is painted black, and is of good model, but her interior is unusually gloomy. Seventy-five cabin-passengers is her complement, and her cargo consists of molasses, pork, oil-cake, animal oil, cotton, leather, mowers, furs, and rum. That this vessel and her successors may re-establish the American flag at sea, for the sake of the seafaring profession among American boys, is the wish of all; for, since the period has expired when bad boys could run away to sea, there has been a remarkable amount of stealing among good boys on shore. The object of the line is explained to be the soliciting of emigrants directly at the European seaport, to settle on the lands of the Texas Pacific Railroad; and also to make a good impression close at hand on the English loan-market.

THE SOUTH RIVER OF JERSEY.

A word on the improvements in the Delaware River is perhaps necessary.

The Pennsylvania Company has had a bill passed to extend almost the entire city-front, so that trains of cars can pass along the quays. The city pays for the extension, and the Company for the bulkheads. In this single matter lie millions of dollars; and a market-house alone cost $460,000, which is menaced by the Delaware-front improvement. The Pennsylvania Company has purchased the most central square on the river-front, and amongst the objects of its ambition are the removal of two islands in the Delaware; the correction of an imperfection in the channel called "the Horseshoe,"—for which $1,000,000 is requested from Congress to begin with; the relighting with new and more frequent lenses of all the Delaware to the sea; a breakwater at Cape May, to cost $1,000,000, and a fleet of ice-boats to keep the port clear. It is said that in 1866 only 140 steamers passed into the Cape May channel of the Delaware, while in 1872 there were 8,190. Of course, this means trips,—not different hulls.

THE CENTENNIAL.

You will probably have fallen into my idea, that Philadelphia has become a bustling, healthy mart, with original intentions. This is so: like Chicago, Washington, and New York, it is receiving more embellishment than in any 20 years of its previous history. The Centennial Exhibition has received from the State $1,000,000, from the city $500,000, from private subscriptions $750,000, and from the Pennsylvania Railroad a guarantee of $500,000 more. Philadelphians expect Government to give at least $3,000,000 besides. I never knew a local question before where there was no difference of opinion whatever in Philadelphia.

Two new bridges are going up over the Schuylkill, to cost about $300,000 apiece, and facilitate the way to the Exhibition; all the passenger-railway lines have been extended by charter; the City Hall, to cost $7,000,000, is under way; and the great Masonic Hall,—which is said to have proved how much more economically and methodically a secret society can build than can our Government,—is well nigh finished. Between this hall and the new city buildings is a cluster of churches and a new Academy of the Arts, which will probably be equal to any vista in the modern cities. The plans and specifications for the Exhibition Building of 1876 are in the hands of the Commissioners, but are as yet unsealed. By the natal anniversary, Philadelphia will have put on such attire as would make old Quakerdom say: "Go thy ways, reprobate!"

They have all the modern improvements,—a debt of $54,000,000, public schools named after the city politicians, and the best butter in the world. Their latest astonishment in journalism is the *Public Record*, owned by Mr. Swayne, and edited by Mr. Pool, formerly of the New York *Army and Navy Journal*, which has a circulation of upwards of 100,000,—probably unexampled in the country.

BRONZE STATUARY-CASTING IN AMERICA.

Strolling through Philadelphia, I came to the colossal statue of Gen. Scott, set temporarily at a street-crossing, waiting until the smooth seas of June and July shall enable it and its pedestal to be transported on the deck of a vessel to Washington. The noblest horse which ever stepped was this achievement of Mr. Brown, of Newburgh. The rider was forgotten as I looked upon it. No wonder that the racing-park people are negotiating for the horse, as he stands, with the rider removed, to be set up in New York at Jerome Park.

It occurred to me to repair to the foundry, near at hand, and see by what processes of enterprise they had succeeded in casting a great work like this in the United States; for I was aware that a very few years only had elapsed since we had to look to Munich, Berlin, or Flanders for all work in bronze of this description.

I found that the steps taken had been simple and effective. Paris had supplied the chasers,—those who work on the bronze with graving tools, and give texture and finish to statuary; and the bronze-puddlers and mould-makers were from Lille, North France. Eight or ten men did all the work of the largest establishment of this kind in the country,—there being in all only three foundries, one in Massachusetts, a second in Brooklyn, and finally this place in Philadelphia. "But," said the moulder from Lille, "competition commences. The Americans are great people for wanting something to set up in their villages. Surely much of it is crude, but, *bientot*, it will flourish!"

The Philadelphia foundry was for a long while merely a foundry for stove-ware, plow-shares, etc., until at last it was ascertained that the demand for ornamental iron railings, verandahs, cemetery-panels, hitching-posts, etc., required somebody who could design new forms. Then the mining-mart of Pottsville required a colossal statue of Henry Clay, about 1855, and it was modeled at this foundry by the workmen,—crudely and hideously enough, indeed, but it was a beginning. At last a messenger was sent to get foreign workmen; and hence the blacksmith, Robert Wood, who labored much of a lifetime in ironware, is associated by name with such statuary as Ward's "Shakspeare" and "Reynolds," and "Citizen-Soldier," and "Indian Hunter," and with Calvalie's "John Brown," Brown's "Scott," and Launt Thompson's "Bryant" and "Color-Bearer." At this foundry I saw a number of models waiting until the money be raised to bear the expense of casting them in metal. There was Stone's "Hamilton,"—almost the same which stands at Washington, and quite stiff, hopeful of duplication for the City of New York. Baillie's "Grant" was said to be also in the city,—an equestrian Grant, hastily modeled, and no great shakes,—pining in plaster for the wherewithal to harden to bronze. "Gov. George Clinton," by H. K. Browne, was in the hands of the chaser. The statue of "Reynolds" had departed for Gettysburg,—one of Ward's splendors,—there to make the battle-field exquisite. And on the platform, nearly perfect in the metal, was "Elias Howe," an inventor of the sewing-machine, and stiff and without character, but of heroic size. In short, there may have been twenty models of figures, dispatched, or postponed, or partly achieved, in the foundry. I noticed particularly that Mr. Baillie, who has got the price for the statue of "Rawlings," had a model of an equestrian "Washington" there. Said I:

"Isn't that a copy of Ball's "Washington," at Boston?"

"No," said the office-man; "it's Baillie's 'McClellan.' He found that there was no chance of a statue to 'McClellan;' so he changed the head, and now it's a 'Washington!'"

American art has found its patrons, and now it will find its masters. With the election of J. Q. A. Ward to the Presidency of the National Academy, the first artist of our period, and the foremost to be numbered as yet amongst our countrymen, ascends to his rank. Our landscape school has only to cease to *paint* nature, which needs no painting,—having its own good skin,—to be, in the estimation of those who belong to it, as well as of those to whom they sell, the foremost school of landscape in the country. Perhaps, after all, the Centennial Exhibition will not find us unprepared; for there are few changes so startling and encouraging as I have met in Philadelphia.

The equestrian statue of "Winfield Scott" is one of the largest pieces of statuary extant, and it was cast in pieces, and hollow, of course, by these few imported workmen, co-operating with machinery. I was told that the cost was not greater than for work of the same class abroad, added to transhipment.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Public spirit, not tamely quiescent, but with the instrumentalities of organization, is what Philadelphia has long needed. The area of the city being very wide, and the social components being quite diverse, have retarded the unity of the place; but the prospect is encouraging, though the event not imminent, of a regathering and reanimating of the intellectual forces. The formation of two new clubs is wisely referred to as a sign of promise. One of these clubs is a day-club, like the Pacific Club of San Francisco, for merchants and men to meet at the business-recess. The other is called the Reform Club, and is pivoted upon the idea of a non-partisan and more responsible city government. This latter idea is defeated, as a general thing, by the wholesale purchase of the means of publicity by the politicians. Smallness is the vice of cities seldom refreshened by new influences. Philadelphia has that hermaphroditic increase which is thin and numerous, and shows the want of reinvigoration from without. "More Yankees! New blood! That is what we want," said a Philadelphia gentleman once to me. The new blood is now come, attracted by the material advantages of the place; and, when the Pennsylvania Road laid hold upon New York, and enlarged the pulse of communication, New York, and New England too, answered back with inforcements. The old local bickerings are less tumultuous, and the fight over the location of the best new pump is felt to be somewhat beneath the dignity of leaders of opinion. Generous expenditure, healthy encomium, a hospitality which does not backbite, and a consciousness of strength too well confirmed to need to retort to every witticism from the passing traveler,—these are the better indices of Philadelphia. But the politics is no better. Horribly base Cameronianism rules the State; the city is ruled from underneath the table, and Dives obeys his dogs. The teeming industry of the place, which every evening discharges into the streets sluices of contented men and women; the lordly park, and the rising architectures, are underlaid by a breed of place-getters who rot in each other's company, and feed in the trough of taxation. New York was not worse, but not so depressing.

I entered the Constitutional Convention, in a large church, and was pleased with the assemblage. Generally good-looking, serious men, with a good, fullish attendance, the picture of William Penn, above the President's chair, approved of the scene.

"They have appropriated $500,000 to pay for just this," said one in my ear.

"Tut! tut! friend! Better pay half-a-million to good men to make a Constitution than $50,000 to gutter-snipes or disagreers."

"There's a regular school-boy amongst 'em," said Philadelphian No. 2. "What presumption!"

Tut! tut! A young face is light, life, and posterity, amongst charter-makers. Presumption is more often the guilt of the old and inefficient than of the young who are willing to serve on such a task.

"They ought to have taken up the old Constitution and amended it, instead of bringing in a new thing all limp and unchallenged!"

Challenge it then, and destroy it in parts, instead of withering it with slight.

"And there are all the monopolies represented. There's Theodore Cuyler,—the attorney, the familiar, the oath-bought, of the Pennsylvania Road. There's Gowan himself, of the Reading. They came here to make the Constitution their's!"

Well! One hundred and thirty millions might have two representatives in so great a body. Do they scare anybody?

Saying thus much with excess of charity, I stopped mentally, and wondered whether my excuse was sufficient. Mr. Theodore Cuyler is one of the best-read lawyers in Philadelphia, and he is a Conservative, a Democrat. Yet is he laboring to make the great charter of the State a document for his children's liberties? Or is he not an appendage of that fee for which Faust sacrificed Marguerite, and Judas abandoned the Twelve? They seem to choose Democrats as the last resort of corporations. The majority being already debauched, the minority must furnish the best spectacles of what can be made marketable, as the Spanish Inquisition always burned a Jew after the stock of Piedmontese had been used up.

GATH.

RAILROAD-PASSES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am glad to see you have taken hold of the pernicious practice of giving railroad passes. I have been surprised that the subject has not been more fully discussed among the farmers, in their conventions, during the last six months. That the custom is a great injustice to the traveling community, as well as a robbery of the proprietors of the railroads, no one can dispute; yet it has been going on without rebuke from the people or press. Let the outrage be at once discontinued, like the franking system, and railroad fares could be reduced to all who are now compelled to pay the cost of carrying the great army of deadheads. In your article in last Sunday's TRIBUNE, you aptly say, "If A rides free on a railroad, B has to suffer for it; and, when any considerable percentage of travel is gratuitous, the burden upon the rest is an onerous one." Not only editors, legislators, lawyers, and hotel-proprietors are included in the great body of beneficiaries, but men of all pursuits who are rich and able to pay, but so far forget their duty to themselves and the public as to practically become beggars, to be supported by the stockholders of railroads. I can scarcely remember a case where a passenger has been carried free because he was *too poor to pay the regular fare*; but it is notorious that not a day passes on which large numbers of rich men, with whole families in many instances, are not carried over the roads at the expense of the proprietors. The practice has so long been going on without any concerted protest from the stockholders or the general public, that Directors and Superintendents have come to consider it one of their functions to convert the roads, which they are expected to manage for the pecuniary interests of their owners, into eleemosynary institutions to accommodate the penurious and stingy. It is manifestly the duty of Superintendents to guard against the intrusion of the great army of rich beggars, who have no better claim upon railroads than they have to be lodged and fed at hotels gratis.

I have often noticed, as I have been riding over the railroads, that it was not those who wore an aspect of poverty who presented their passes as the conductor came around, but the well-dressed and high-fed Gradgrinds. They are usually stingy men, and carefully calculate how much they can avoid spending as they go over the country, attending to their business, or in pursuit of pleasure. Stinginess can be reduced to a science, and, with scores of rich men, it is the only art they attempt to cultivate. They study how to live at others' expense, while carrying themselves in such a way as to forbid the suspicion to arise in the mind of any friend that there is anything but generosity and benevolence in the man whose aspect is so "child-like and bland." Such a man never pauses to ask himself whether the owners of a railroad over which he rides free are under any obligation to him for any services he has rendered them; but, being bent on the one object of saving his money, scruples not at the means employed, so it is not *illegal* robbery. The blame, however, should not rest exclusively on the receivers of passes, but more largely upon the servants of the proprietors, who daily rob their employers by granting them.

I am constitutionally averse to living at other people's expense, and, though annually traveling from West to East, and vice versa, and over the roads of the West, during the last thirty years, and having augmented the receipts of railroads hundreds of thousands during that period, yet I have never asked to be carried for less than regular fare, nor would I under any circumstances. Furthermore, I have a large cash-investment in the stock of one of the roads leading from this city, but would as soon think of going to board at the dwellings of my co-proprietors gratis as to ask for or accept a free ride over their and my road. Every pass issued by the managers of the road, without a pecuniary consideration, a part of which I have bought and paid for with my money, is so much taken unjustly from my pocket, in company with the other owners. It is a degrading practice, makes the stingy more mean, keeps up a chronic system of sponging and living off the substance of others, and should be utterly abolished.

A STOCKHOLDER.

TEXAS.

Indian Outrages on the Rio Grande Border.

Murders and Robberies by Savages from Mexico.

Exaggerated Claims Presented to the United States Commission.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., May 20, 1873.

This is the headquarters of Gen. Lewis G. Brown, Collector of Revenue of the Second Texas District. The General is well acquainted with the depredating Indians of the Rio Grande, who cross the border, massacre our settlers, steal our property, and retire to the protection of the Mexican flag. Your correspondent recently interviewed the General on the subject of the Indians, and found him a frank and conscientious, though not a swift witness. What he knows he has learned partly from personal experience, and partly from information derived from sources of whose trustworthiness personal acquaintance has made him a good judge.

FROM HIS STORY IT APPEARS:

First—That the Rio Grande border of Texas has been, and is yet, invaded by robbers from Mexico.

Second—That these marauders steal stock and murder people.

Third—That the invading robbers and murderers are Indians residing in Mexico, and not Mexicans.

Fourth—That the Texan sufferers by them in property are American ranche-owners; while their employes, Mexican shepherds resident on ranches in Texas, suffer most in loss of life.

Fifth—That the claims of persons laid before the Government Commission for losses really sustained, are, in the opinion of the best citizens in the affected districts, absurdly exaggerated.

The robbers, he says, live chiefly in Coahuila. They are the

KICKAPOOS AND MUSCALERA TRIBES

of Indians. Just before the War, they moved from a reservation in the United States and settled in Coahuila, where they have remained ever since. The territory liable to their inroads extends 100 miles back from the Rio Grande, and as far up as San Antonio. Their inroads are secret and sudden, their stay short, and their retreat rapid. About three or four days is the longest stay they usually make on the Texan side of the river. During this time, they usually move day and night. The Rio Grande, narrow and easily forded nearly all the year, opposes no obstacle to their invasion or flight. Pursuit has so seldom been successful, that it came to be believed that they could not be overtaken. This was a mistake, however, for, within the last eight weeks, in addition to the McKenzie raid, a band pursued a retreating squad of Indians, and

BROUGHT BACK SCALPS

as an evidence that they had killed five of them.

These robbers cross the Rio Grande in companies of 40 or 50; then scatter over the country in squads of 10 or 12; and, returning, rendezvous at the river, and enter Mexico united. They come mounted, armed with good rifles, and bows and arrows.

Horses are their chief, in fact almost their sole booty. Other stock they seldom care to disturb. The celerity required in their raids would make it impossible for them to get off with cattle or sheep. The result is, that no ranches keep any horses; that is, they do not keep more than 10 or 12,—which is the same in Texas, where, if a man has not 50 or 60 horses, he does not consider that he has any.

Gen. Brown's ranche, 80 miles from Corpus Christie, has been raided twice within the last eight weeks. In November last, in one of these raids, the Indians carried off Domingo, a Mexican shepherd, and Juanita Trevino, the wife of another Mexican shepherd. These captives have never been heard of since. In 1871, they attacked and robbed San Jose ranche, and, 3 miles from this place, killed an American and his wife, and carried captive their two children, who have never been heard from. Within a year, at one of these raids upon several ranches at this point, they got away with 90 horses. Usually they are not so successful.

THE BLOODIEST RAID

was made early in last July. There were 11 Indians and a squaw in the savage gang. Gen. Brown's ranche was the first one struck. Two shepherds, both Mexicans, in swimming, discovered the approach of the ferocious robbers. Naked as they were, they ran barefoot over prickly place and briar, shouting to give word at the ranche. They succeeded in alarming their companions, who escaped by flight. One of these naked men was captured. The other crouched in bushes, and lay hidden close enough to see and hear all that went on. The bloody savages tied their captive's hands behind him, regaled themselves for a while listening to his pleadings for life, and then, as if granting his prayer, they told him to run away. He had scarcely turned when the Kickapoo squaw of their party sent an arrow through his body. They left him and went on. Within three or four hours, they made four more captures, every one of whom this human tigress pierced through with an unerring arrow from her bow.

WHY DON'T THE RANCHMEN DEFEND THEMSELVES?

I asked. Gen. Brown explained that there were scarcely ever more than 10 or 12 of these on a ranche. These were separated, tending different flocks. This gave opportunity to drive off or capture the men in detail.

Then why don't the State provide defense? I inquired. Gen. Brown said the State had made the experiment with two or three regiments of militia, but the expense was so great that the enterprise had to be abandoned. United States soldiers were distributed at various points along the Rio Grande. Greater numbers of them, so as to make a closer chain of stations, might stop these outrages, or at least limit their range to within a few miles of the Rio Grande.

He says that fully four-fifths of the ranchmen are Mexican shepherds, employed by the owners of lands to take care of the flocks. Fully nine-tenths of the people murdered belong to this class of Mexicans. It has been alleged that a Mexican or two generally came over with the Indians in their incursions; but he had never met any trustworthy testimony to this effect.

As to the claims laid before the

BOUNDARY-CLAIM COMMISSION,

many were, according to reports made to him by acquaintances, greatly exaggerated, especially for cattle. Many are putting in claims for $200,000 and $300,000, which $5,000 to $10,000 ought to fairly satisfy. It is further stated that many of these men went before the Commission, intending to make fair claims, but listened to bad advice from swarms of lawyers and claim-agents. Many of these claimants employ lawyers or agents, who stipulate for contingent fees of about 30 per cent of the claim. This, Gen. Brown states, is the version of the best citizens of that country, who deplore the unwise course taken, not only in a moral view, but as calculated to defeat the whole case by these absurd pretensions. He had no doubt that there was just claim against Mexico for indemnity for losses by raids from her territory, but did not believe it amounted to any such figures as were in many cases laid before the Commission.

This raiding, he said, had been, according to the representations of old citizens, worse during the past two years than ever before.

As to the native roughs in Texas, he said their rule was nearly over. Wonders had been accomplished in the last three years in the

ESTABLISHMENT OF ORDER.

Three years ago, murder was rife, and the Sheriffs dared not attempt to arrest the murderers. Since that time, a strong State police, aided by the militia, had relentlessly pursued criminals, and had disarmed the people, or practically disarmed them. This regime had wrought marvelously in saving life. Hundreds and hundreds of desperadoes had been driven from the State, and property and life were comparatively safe.

REILEY.

Kellogg on the War-Path.

From the New Orleans Herald, May 21.

A *Herald* reporter yesterday waited upon Mr. Kellogg and asked him what he intended to do in the future, when quoth the King:

"I am going to use force, sir, and show the people of this country what I can do. In the first place, I am going to organize, and am now organizing a company of 100 men, armed with Winchester rifles and splendidly equipped. These I will send into the Red River country as soon as possible, and kill the last d—n man that opposes my Government."

Reporter—But, Mr. Kellogg, how can you do that?

Mr. Kellogg—I will show them how I can do it. I have got an appropriation for $100,000 to back me, and the very merchants who are on your side purchase my warrants for cash. You better believe they do, because they make money out of it.

Reporter—Well, Mr. Kellogg, if you have so much money, why do you fix up jobs to obtain possession of it from the Treasurer?

Mr. Kellogg (excitedly)—I don't do it, I don't. And listen: Do you go and tell those friends of yours in Grant parish, and anywhere else, that oppose me, that I won't stand it; and if they continue their tax resisting and riots, I will make them leave the country. I know what sort of men there are in the Red River country, and in a few weeks will have a boat armed, and with my men will march through the country, hang every man I find with a shot-gun and revolver, and clean them out. By G—d, I will—mark me!

Reporter—But, Mr. Kellogg, don't you know that the gentlemen under Sheriff Nash were a legal posse, and were suppressing a riot; and, besides, there were only 125 men to 250 negroes, and did you suppose they would quietly submit while your men were engaged in the occupation of cutting throats?

Mr. Kellogg—By G—d, sir, they would run, the last one of them. They can't shoot at a decent white—only at a negro.

Reporter—Mr. Kellogg, if you were ever in the Federal army and met any Louisiana troops in line of battle you know very well which way they ran. Don't you suppose these same men are up there now?

Mr. Kellogg—Yes, but they would run. My men are all Northern soldiers, and they will fight; and they will shoot and kill the last one of your Red River tax-resisting cut-throats. In two weeks you will see.

A Second Sam Patch.

From the Paterson (N. J.) Guardian.

About 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon a man named George Watson, a carpenter, was strolling around the Passaic Falls half drunk, when he suddenly took it into his head to outdo Sam Patch's famous leap from the Falls. So he deliberately climbed up on the iron bridge which crosses the chasm, and before anybody could prevent had jumped off the dizzy height, and sped through a distance of fully 80 feet to the boiling flood below. A number of persons saw the fearful leap and hurried to the spot, expecting to see a dead body floating on the water, but to their astonishment Watson came up safely but sober, and hastily clambered upon the large, square rock below the bridge, where he sat cowering and shivering with affright at his foolhardiness. He was too much unstrung to swim across the basin to dry land, and so had to try to clamber up through the narrow crevice near by. A large crowd soon gathered, with every appliance to extricate him from his precarious situation. Watson was completely exhausted when drawn out by his friends.

—A fine of $15 and two weeks' imprisonment was the sentence lately passed by a London Magistrate upon a wretch who pricked out the eyes of a chaffinch to improve its song. He boasted of having treated forty birds in the same manner in one day.

CLOTHING.

H. H. HUSTED & CO.

Are permanently located cor. Clark and Monroe-sts. Their stock of Ready-Made Clothing is large and well-selected. A full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

180 & 182 CLARK-ST.

MUSICAL.

JUBILEE ORGANS,

Temple Organs, and Melodions. Wholesale Warerooms of the Northwest and South,

53 and 55 South Ada-st.

R. D. WILLSON.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DOLLAR MUSIC BOOKS.

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Clarke's Dollar Instructor, For Reed Organs.

Clarke's Dollar Instructor, For Pianoforte.

Clarke's Dollar Instructor, For Violin.

Three very attractive and useful Instruction Books; designed for those who wish to take a partial and easy course. Full of bright, popular music for practice, the first two containing each nearly 70 tunes, and the last 120 tunes, besides exercises.

$ $ $ $ $ $ $

STRAUSS DANCE MUSIC.........1.00
For Violin, or Flute and Piano.

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Winner's Violin and Flute Duets.........1.00
For 2 Violins or 2 Flutes, or Violin and Flute.

$ $ $ $ $ $ $

Winner's Band of Four (nearly ready.........1.00
Easy Quartets for Violin or Flute, Cornet or Clarionet, and 2d Violin or Violoncello.

The above 3 books are for THE PEOPLE, and are full of the bright, wide-awake, easy music, that isn't hard to play, and is so delightful to listeners.

$ $ $ $ $ $ $

The above books mailed, postpaid, for the retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., BOSTON. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO. 711 B'dway, New York.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Peninsular Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Battle Creek, State of Michigan, on the 30th day of July, 1873, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of submitting to said stockholders, for their sanction or rejection, an agreement made and entered into by and between the Directors of the Peninsular Railway Company and the Directors of the Port Huron & Lake Michigan Railroad Company for the consolidation of said two companies into one corporation.

M. S. BRACKETT, Secretary.

Dated May 20, 1873.

OFFICE OF Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific RAILROAD COMPANY.

April 25, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Chicago South Branch Dock Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 523 Wabash-av., in the City of Chicago, at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 4, A. D. 1873.

E. G. MASON, Secretary of Chicago South Branch Dock Company.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

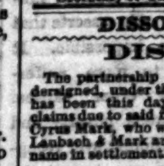
DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Laubach, Mark & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims due to said firm to be paid to Owen Laubach and Cyrus Mark, who will pay the liabilities of the firm. Said Laubach & Mark are alone authorized to use the firm name in settlement.

OWEN LAUBACH,
CYRUS MARK,
J. B. RANDELL.

Chicago, May 29, 1873.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

JUBILEE.

JUBILEE!!!

ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW COMPLETE FOR THE

THREE

Grand Coliseum Concerts commemorative of the "Great Rebuilding."

FIRST CONCERT,

Thursday Afternoon, June 5, 2 p. m

SECOND CONCERT,

Thursday Evening, June 5, 8 O'Clock.

THIRD CONCERT,

Friday Afternoon, June 6, 2 p. m.

P. S. Gilmore,

Who will bring with him his BOSTON JUBILEE BAND, will conduct the grand rehearsals, and will lead the

MAMMOTH ORCHESTRA AND MAMMOTH CHORUS,

Which will render in Thursday's Concerts the most popular features and selections of the Boston Jubilee Programmes. The attractive feature of the programme of the THIRD Concert to be given Friday Afternoon will be the trained chorus of

ONE THOUSAND CHILDREN

selected from the Public Schools of Chicago. On this occasion the

Thirty Thousand Children

of the Public Schools will be admitted at

Twenty-five Cents

each. The admission to this and the first and second concerts for all other persons has been fixed at the very popular price of

ONE DOLLAR!

It being necessary to sell tickets at over two thousand different places throughout the adjoining States, it has been found impracticable to sell reserved seats in the country, and, as it would be manifestly unjust to discriminate against the thousands who come hundreds of miles to attend these Concerts by selling reserved seats in Chicago alone, it has been determined to

RESERVE NO SEATS,

Thus giving all who attend the Concerts an equal opportunity to secure the best seat. Those who wish to avoid the great crowd will be wise to

SECURE TICKETS AT ONCE.

In addition to arrangements already announced the

GRAND ROUND OF THE CITY

in a Carriage Cortege, under the auspices of the Park Commissioners, will be in charge of the following

CARRIAGE COMMITTEE:

W. F. Coolbaugh, Thos. Hoyne, Wm. Bross, J. Y. Scammon, C. H. McCormick, Robt. Harris, T. H. Porter, Wm. F. Tucker, Dr. B. McVicker, Chas. L. Wilson, A. C. Hesing, J. W. Warrack, S. S. Hayes, S. J. Walker, H. H. Honore, Thos. B. Bryan, N. B. Judd, A. H. Burley, J. McGregor Adams, T. B. Blackstone, E. W. Blatchford, Henry Greenebaum, C. T. Bowen, G. W. Stanford, B. F. Culver. These gentlemen have been selected by the joint committees of the Park Boards. The cortege will visit Lincoln Park in the morning, and at 11 a. m. make the entire circuit of the city, opening to passenger travel

THE BELT RAILWAY,

In a special train carrying Five Hundred Invited Guests and the Reception Committee, stopping at the Reaper-Works of the Hon. C. H. McCormick at noon for a collation, and visiting the Union Stock-Yards and Hyde Park Hotel. Thence the train will run into the city along the lake shore, landing the excursionists in the Central Depot, with the exception of the distinguished guests from abroad, who will leave the cars at Hyde Park Hotel and return to the city by a drive through the

SOUTH PARKS AND BOULEVARDS.

On Friday Evening, June 6,

WILL TAKE PLACE THE

GRAND JUBILEE BALL

In the Magnificent Hall of the

Chamber of Commerce.

The dance-music will be furnished by

P. S. GILMORE'S FULL ORCHESTRA,

In addition to which there will be a grand

PROMENADE ORCHESTRA

Placed in the balcony, which will fill the pauses of the dancers; and also a

Supper Room Orchestra

To provide music during the Banquet. Ample accommodation for seating or dancing will be furnished for all who attend. The Banquet will be served in the

OPEN BOARD ROOM,

Connected with the grand dance hall, by an elegant covered way.

Tickets to the Ball, admitting gentleman and lady,

TEN DOLLARS.

Additional ladies' tickets,

FIVE DOLLARS.

Tickets can only be procured on invitation signed by one of the following

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TO-DAY.

EXTRA NOTICE—MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, entire change of bill, and first week of LING LOOK, in his FIRE-EATING AND SWORD-SWALLOWING act. First week of the Man-Serpent YAMADIVA.

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FOR A SHORT SEASON, commencing Monday Evening, June 2, 1873, THE CELEBRATED

MORAN & MANNING'S MINSTRELS,

Direct from the Eleventh-st. Opera House, Philadelphia, will give a season of their unequalled ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS. Introducing all the great Stars and Favorites in their Specialties. Among the list will be found EUGENE, The unrivaled Prima Donna and Burlesque Artist. UNSWORTH, The Original Stump Orator and Burlesque Artist. FRANK MORAN, The Great Original Ethiopian Comedian. BILLY MANNING, The Greatest of all Living Comedians and Chicago's Favorite. The Celebrated BUFFALO BOYS, the Great Song and Dance Artists. The EXCELSIOR QUARTETTE and SUPERB ORCHESTRA, forming the Strongest Combination ever brought together.

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SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

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TWO LAST APPEARANCES OF

EDWIN ADAMS.

Closing performance of the season. Matinee this afternoon at 2 o'clock, the famous old comedy of

WILD OATS.

EDWIN ADAMS.........as.........ROVER.

EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,

The Drunkard, or The Fallen Saved.

EDWIN ADAMS.....as.....EDWARD MIDDLETON.

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Best Company in America—Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Afternoon and Night, Marshall's elegant Comedy,

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With a powerful cast and gorgeous scenery, concluding with a laughable FARCE.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin Adams. Matinee, "Wild Oats." Evening, "The Drunkard."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "False Shame." Afternoon and evening.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. The Laura Keene Comedy Combination. Matinee, "She Stoops to Conquer." Evening, "Hunted Down."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Theatre Comique Combination. Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ABOUT THE ONLY PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY in the burnt district is ABBOTT & TINSLEY'S, 150 State-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 23d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, May 31, 1873.

The second investigation into the alleged insanity of George Francis Train has resulted in his discharge.

Consideration of the proposal for a State railroad from Leavenworth to Port Royal has been postponed by the Agricultural Congress till its meeting next year.

An attempt was made yesterday, in the Agricultural Congress, to take up the resolutions laid on the table the other day, approving the distribution of the public domain among the Agricultural Colleges, but it was unsuccessful.

Postmaster-General Creswell has decided that the law which forbids the transmission of any free matter in the mails after June 30 will put an end to the free carriage of exchanges and of newspapers within the county of publication, as well as to the franking privilege.

A solution of the Louisiana problem is offered by the Congressmen of the St. Louis Convention who have returned from their visit to New Orleans. They propose that a new election be held, under the supervision of a commission appointed by Congress, and that, in the meantime, the State be put under military rule.

The Government is asked by the Agricultural Congress to send its weather reports to all post-offices and railway-stations, so that farmers, who have a more direct interest in the weather changes than any other class, may have the benefit of them as well as the readers of daily newspapers.

By claiming precedence on the Supreme Court calendar, the Government expects to get a decision in the suits against the Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific within five years. The counsel for the defendants hope to quash the proceedings on the ground that the act of Congress under which they are taken is unconstitutional.

The Temperance Bureau has issued an address to the voters of Cook County warning them of an attempt that will be made by the Germans on Monday to defeat Judge Booth on account of a recent decision which, though admitted to be sound law, is distasteful to the beer interest. It advises citizens to re-elect all the present Circuit Judges. A mass meeting will be held at Martine's Hall to-night, in the interest of the present incumbents, at which Mr. Emory A. Storrs and Mr. Leonard Swett are expected to speak.

The news that a large fire was raging in Boston attracted great attention, and for a time created much excitement in this city, yesterday. Chicago knows what a large fire is, and has a lively appreciation of its horrors and its losses. The news that it had been successfully arrested was a great relief to the thousands of persons who gathered round the newspaper and telegraph offices. Though at one time it threatened an immense destruction, the fire was subdued with a loss of $1,200,000, which, as fires go now-a-days in Boston and Chicago, is comparatively small. How much of the loss is covered by insurance cannot be told as yet, as the insurance companies were closed yesterday in honor of Decoration Day.

The Directors of the Waterford Bank, in New York State, have given another illustration of the pernicious custom of compounding felony to recover stolen property,—a custom which has become so rooted in this country that Gen. Fremont actually proposed recently to have the sentence of imprisonment passed upon him by the French courts annulled upon his reimbursing the swindled French subscribers to the Mexico & El Paso Railroad. The Waterford Bank was robbed last year of $300,000 by burglars who forced the Cashier to leave his bed and open the safe for them. After many months of detective work and pursuit, the affair has been settled on a business basis. The robbers return the money, keeping 35 per cent for their trouble, and receive the promise of absolute immunity. The proceeding puts burglary in the category of a commission business, and is in striking contrast to the way the Bank of England has brought the MacDonnell-Bidwell forgers to grief.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday on the "curb-stone," and grain was stronger. Mess pork was quiet and unchanged, at $16.15 cash, and $16.50@16.55 seller July. Lard was in good demand and steady at $8.50 per 100 lbs cash, and $8.75@8.80 seller July. Meats were inactive and unchanged at 6⅝@6¾c for shoulders; 8⅝@8¾c for short ribs; 8⅞@8⅞c for short clear, and 10@12c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were nominally steady at 90½@91c per gallon. Lake freights were active and easier at 4½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was active and ⅜@1c higher, closing easier at $1.27⅝@1.27¾ seller June, and $1.26¾ seller July. Corn was active, and ½c higher, closing at 39⅛@39¼c seller June. Oats were in good demand, and ⅛@¼c higher, closing at 33⅝c seller June. Rye was inactive and unchanged at 68½c. Barley was quiet and steady at 70@78c for poor to good No. 2. Hogs were in good demand and were firmer, selling freely at $4.60@4.90 for poor to choice, with a few extra at $5.00. Cattle and sheep were quiet and nominally unchanged.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION NEXT MONDAY.

It is impossible to be too urgent in pressing upon the people of Chicago the importance of next Monday's election, and the duty of every citizen to go to the polls and cast his ballot for all five of the Circuit Judges who are candidates for re-election. The apparent safety of the situation renders it hazardous, as it opens a loop-hole through which a very small man, of such insignificant proportions that he has attracted no attention, may creep into the local Judiciary and become a thorn in the side of justice and decency for six years to come. If Chicago had suffered from the experience of New York, Philadelphia, and some of the other large cities with weak or corrupt Judges, the people would not need any information about the extent of evil which incompetent and dishonest Judges can inflict upon a community. The errors and vices of a Legislature, a County Board, or a City Council are trifling annoyances as compared to the deliberate misuse of Judicial power. It has been a blessing to Illinois and to Chicago that the Judiciary of the State has always been of a high order of merit, capacity, and honor. Hitherto the bummer element, which is large in Chicago, as it is in all metropolitan cities, has never dared to dispute with good citizenship the possession of the Bench. It must not be permitted to do so now. It is humiliating to contemplate Mr. Sam Ashton in the character of an aspirant for Judicial honors. He is in no sense of the word a candidate, as he has found no party, no section, no convention, no caucus, no journal, no clique even to present him. This is consoling. Yet it is a fact that Mr. Sam Ashton is running Mr. Sam Ashton for Judge "on his own hook," and hopes to defeat one of the people's candidates by reason of the general belief that there is no one running against them and, therefore, no reason for voting. Ashton bases his hope of a possible success upon the obscurity of his own candidature, a reliance upon the votes of a large class he can control, and a belief that the respectable people will not go to the polls. It is reported that Mr. Ashton is quietly working in the country towns of the county, with the aid of certain old Supervisors, and some men who think that he might be made useful on the canal, and there is danger that he may possibly secure a considerable vote in the suburban townships without creating a suspicion of it in the city. If this is true, and it will be safe to act as if it were true, the scheme can be defeated by polling a large vote in the city, and in no other way. It is necessary that citizens of Chicago should not only come out in mass on Monday, but that they should be sure to see that the ticket they vote contains the names of all five of the Judges,—Erastus S. Williams, Henry Booth, W. W. Farwell, John G. Rogers, and Lambert Tree. Not one of these names can be dropped without danger of thereby giving a vote for Sam Ashton. The fewer votes that any one candidate receives the better are the chances that Mr. Ashton's bummer votes will outcount them. Of course, there is not the ghost of a chance for Ashton's election if the people will come out and vote. Aside from the possibility of this disaster, it would be a becoming thing for the people of Cook County to elect their Judges by a large and nearly unanimous vote. Such an expression of confidence would strengthen our Judges in carefulness and industry.

POLITICS IN ROBBERY.

At the Farmers' Congress at Indianapolis, a delegate from South Carolina offered a resolution "That, in order to secure a reduction of the extreme rates of railway and marine transportation of American produce, it is absolutely necessary that iron and all other supplies necessary for the construction of railways, steamships, and other vessels, be admitted into the United States free of duty." The Committee on Transportation reported against any action on this resolution, "as it was likely to introduce politics in this Convention." The Committee on Transportation must have strange notions of the business to be performed by the farmers when they thus deliberately ignore all questions which in their judgments might conflict with the notions of existing political parties. If the farmers propose at all future elections to vote as they have heretofore done, with the Republican and Democratic parties, and to oppose the agitation of any question calculated to injure either of these parties, then the time they are now giving to the question of transportation is worse than wasted. The farmers and producers of the country are at this time between the two blades of the tax-gatherer's shears. Since 1860, the cost of everything they do not produce and which they have to buy has been largely increased; the prices received by them for what they produce have in like proportion been reduced because of the advance in the cost of transportation. The farmer is shaved on the one side by the extra cost of freight, and on the other by the extra cost of what he has to buy. That a convention of farmers should think it perfectly proper to break up the one robbery and refuse to break up the other, can only be attributed to the skillful manipulation of the managers. That they may see how they are robbed by the two operations, look at the figures: On the 28th of May, 1860, and same day in 1873, the following were the prices of wheat, corn, and oats in Chicago and New York,—the difference in price between the two points being the cost of moving:

	1860.		1873.	
	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.
Wheat	$1.04	$1.23	$1.29	$1.65
Corn	46	54	37	64
Oats	29	39	32	57

The advance of freights from Chicago to New York can be seen at a glance. The freights by rail to Chicago have, however, doubled in the meantime, and this increase must be added to that between Chicago and New York. In 1860, the difference on May 28 in the selling prices in New York and Chicago was, per bushel wheat, 19 cents; in 1873 it is 38 cents; corn, in 1860, 8 cents; in '73, 27 cents; oats, in '60, 10 cents; in '73, 25 cents. To these differences must be added an average advance of 10 cents per bushel in the freights to Chicago. The cost of moving a bushel of grain by rail to Chicago, and thence by water to New York, has, taking these sales of May 28, 1860, and same day in 1873, as a guide, advanced 29 cents on wheat, 29 cents on corn, 25 cents on oats. This is claimed, and substantially with truth, to be so much deducted from the selling price of these grains at the place of growth. This is the shave made by the advance in rates of transportation.

The other shave is perhaps still greater. In 1860, 500 bushels of wheat, even at $1.04, would purchase in Chicago more pounds of blankets, more yards of woolen cloth, more yards of carpet, more yards of alpaca and women's dress goods, more bar iron, more cut nails, more glassware and cutlery, than the same amount of wheat will buy now at the advanced price. Owing to the advance in freights to Chicago by rail, the producer gets but a few cents more per bushel for his wheat than he did in 1860, and, taking the amount he actually receives, the proportion of these goods that he can purchase with the proceeds of 500 bushels of wheat is 30 per cent less. In the case of corn, the price he receives at his home for 500 bushels will not purchase 50 per cent of the amount of these goods which the same amount of corn would have purchased in 1860.

The man who raises corn pays in 1873 an average of 50 per cent more for transporting this corn to market; when he gets to market, he has to pay an average of 50 per cent more for all he needs than he did in 1860. The result is, that he is shaven by the advance in the rates of transportation and by the advance in the price of the exchange commodities. The advance in the cost of transportation rests, it is claimed, and justly to some extent, on the great increase in the cost of constructing and operating railroads, and the remedy proposed is to establish by law arbitrary rates beyond which it shall not be lawful to demand.

In the matter of the cost of other commodities, the immense advance is due to the law; that law authorizes the manufacturers of woolen cloth, cotton cloth, iron, carpets, and other fabrics, to demand from 40 to 60 per cent advance on the prices of their goods, and, to make this enormous extortion possible, prohibits the sale of any foreign-made goods except at a like advance. All that is required to reduce these enormous prices is the repeal of the law which protects them, which upholds them, and which prohibits the purchase of like goods at lower cost. And, in the face of this notorious fact, a committee of the shorn and shaven farmers declares that it is not proper to consider the repeal of that law, because to do so would introduce politics into the proceedings of the Convention. This resolution is on a par with the speeches of a year ago in Congress against any investigations of frauds upon the Treasury, because to do so would "injure the party," and by injuring the party the country would suffer. If the present rates of transportation were fixed by statute, and were confessedly made exorbitant in order to enable railroad capitalists to plunder the public, would it be out of place for farmers to demand the repeal of that statute? Why not, then, as appropriate for them to demand the repeal of that other statute which compels them to pay from 40 to 60 per cent more for everything they buy than they could purchase it for if that statute was repealed?

THE LABOR-QUESTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

We have received a copy of the Fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor in Massachusetts. The report is a very able and valuable presentation of the facts pertaining to all classes of labor in that State, to the condition of the working people, their wants and their sufferings. On page 66 it gives a statement of the wages paid to each of 65 branches of unskilled male labor, embracing all occupations not mechanical, and these show an average of daily wages of $1.72 for an average of 63 hours per week, at 255 days' labor in a year, and an average aggregate of wages of $433.90 each per year. The highest wages paid is to brewery-teamsters, who get $2.25 per day; the next are those laborers employed in public works. In no case, however, is the employment for less than ten hours per day. The general condition of the unskilled laborers is that of a bare escape from destitution. As a class, they all have families, and, even with the earnings of wives and children, a mere subsistence is obtained.

With regard to the factory operatives, the condition of things is hardly any better. The operatives have not, in hardly any case, any interest in the mills in which they work. The mill-stock at Fall River is mostly owned by families. One mill is owned by five persons, brothers and sisters. Another family owns five mills and hold shares in other mills. Shares in these mills are worth $4,000 on a par value of $1,000. In Berkshire, a large mill is owned by one family. In all places where textile fabrics are the leading industry tradesmen cannot safely give credit, because the operatives are constantly on the verge of poverty. In one place, the factory owner keeps a store on his premises, charging an advance of 10 per cent on the first cost of the goods. The bills of factory families average per month, groceries, $21; meats, $10; fuel, $5; rent, $10; total, $46, requiring daily wages of $1.75 per day for twenty-six days per month. The wives, children, and men have to be clothed beside. A consequence is that a large proportion of the factory people are working in debt. The average earnings of men engaged in the manufacturing and mechanical industries is $536.52 per year. The difference between skilled and unskilled labor is so small that this sum represents them all. With these earnings, the inability to save, secure a home, or acquire a competence, is easily understood. So generally are factory operatives in debt, that a special branch of law business has grown up in the factory towns, whereby the wages of operatives are attached to pay their debts at stores. While expenditure for spirits is reckoned among one of the causes for improvidence, the report thinks that poverty of income is also a strong provocation to intemperance in drink, and that the lack of means to enjoy innocent amusements to the poor, and procure comforts at home, often lead men to the well-warmed saloon and its lively company. In a majority of cases, when savings are laid by, it is done, says the report, by stinting the household in matters of education, health, and culture. The report includes and approves an essay upon poverty by Ira Steward, a thoughtful and industrious mechanic, in which the subject of poverty is discussed. He asserts that poverty makes independence impossible. It hinders progress, leading to more suffering and crime than all other causes. There is a closer relation between poverty and slavery than the average abolitionist ever recognized. The motive of slavery was to get the slaves' labor for nothing. The motive for wage-labor is to secure some of its results for nothing, and, in point of fact, wage-labor has been more profitable than slavery.

The report, in considering the subject of wages, places two facts together: 1. That wages have steadily increased for hundreds of years. 2. That the masses have never been, and can never be, taught to hoard. Upon these facts is based the proposition that wages must from necessity represent the amount of wealth the masses consume; and it is expected that the grander civilization of the future will find them consuming many times their present products. It is the constant exertion necessary to labor and produce that keeps us in excellent physical condition; and, if it were possible to imagine all classes consuming a little less than they produced, it would take but a short time to give them the valuation of the country. Assuming the able-bodied working-men of the country at 8,000,000, and each saving $100 a year, the annual saving would be $800,000,000, and in thirty-seven and a half years this would equal the wealth of the whole country, or $30,000,000,000. But of what avail would be the mere possession of this wealth? Who would pay interest on it? It is labor that pays interest. When labor, however, becomes the lender, who is to borrow? But when men cannot obtain interest on their money, they will use it in increased consumption. Progress, therefore, is in increased production and consumption. "Men should not be wasted that things may be saved; nor stomachs starved to save food; and stomachs are not the only organs that can be starved." Wage-laborers, however, are at the mercy of those of their class who are content with barely pay enough to maintain them, and the low wages they get govern the price of all the rest. The remedy for this is in the elevation of this latter class. These cannot be reached until wealth is more bountifully distributed in the shape of higher wages, and wages must continue to increase until wage-labor shall cease to be profitable, and that system be succeeded by the co-operation of the masses. The report claims that it is cheap labor serving corporate wealth intent upon nothing but wealth that is dangerous to our institutions. How this increase of wages to a point where wage-labor will cease to be profitable, and therefore be abandoned, is presented as the problem of the day. As a part of this question, the report elaborately discusses and controverts the doctrine that cheap labor produces cheap things. If this were true, high-priced labor would not be desirable. One means of reaching the abolition of the wage-labor system is co-operation, and for this the workman must be cultivated far beyond his present state. The failure of co-operation heretofore has been the want of capacity, education, and especially executive ability, among the working class. Co-operation is of necessity at war with competition and monopoly. The knowledge and power necessary for the working classes to co-operate can only be acquired by slow and natural steps.

One of these steps proposed and recommended by the report is a reduction of the hours of labor. This, while increasing wages, will not increase the cost of production, and it is now the most practicable measure that can be promoted by legislation. It is claimed that an increase of wages, or of comfort, has followed every reduction of the hours of labor.

The report refers to the objections made to the reduction in the hours of labor as precisely the same that have been made during the last fifty years, when other reductions were proposed, and claims that they have all been refuted by actual experience. Wages are regulated by the habits and customs of the people, and the reduction of an hour a day cannot force people back to the style of living and to the expenses of twenty years ago. People will continue to live as they do now until they change for the better. Declarations that "if wages are not reduced the mills will stop," "capital will move elsewhere," etc., are treated as idle talk, because, so long as capital is dependent on investment for its reproduction, there is no fear of its removal to the permanent injury of the country. Wage-laborers are consumers to the full extent of their earnings. The reduction of hours in England, twenty years ago, has been followed by an increase of production. Like results have followed in every case in the United States. In answer to the charge that manufacturers cannot afford to reduce the hours of labor, the report cites the case of the Union Mills at Fall River, which, with a capital of $150,000 in June, 1864, have divided in eight years one million of dollars, and the capital stock is worth $7,000 a share of $1,000. This corporation declares it would be ruinous to capital to reduce the hours of labor.

The report claims further that a reduction of the hours of labor is due to the physical condition of the workmen, especially in factories. It quotes Mr. Edward Atkinson, who insists that eleven hours per day is too long for those who are likely to become the permanent operative class, and he has no doubt that the continuance of such a term of labor will cause any population to cease to be progressive. The report recommends the adoption of the Eight-Hour law in all manual labor on public works, and that the hours of labor in all manufacturing and mechanical establishments be limited to sixty hours per week; that no child under 13 years shall be employed at all; and that between 13 and 15 years they shall be employed only five hours per day.

ARE SHIRTS LUXURIES?

The reasons given by Mr. Kelley, and by Mr. Randall, and by the other members of Congress, Democrats and Republicans, for the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee, were, that these articles were necessaries of life, and that it was better to retain the tax on cotton shirts and repeal that on tea and coffee. The revenue from tea and coffee in 1871 was $19,292,082. The amount received from the duty on cotton manufactures was $10,771,000. This was the amount of taxes on the three articles. The total was about $30,000,000. But the tax received on tea and coffee was a revenue tax, and was all paid, into the Treasury, while the revenue received from cotton goods was only a portion of the tax. Mr. Burchard, a member of Congress from this State, and a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, from official papers before that Committee, made a statement to the House a year ago of the whole tax collected of the people on a variety of articles, and from this statement we learn that the tax paid by the people on the cotton goods purchased by them was as follows:

Tax on imported cotton goods	$10,771,000
Tax on domestic cotton goods	35,729,000
Whole tax paid by the people on cotton goods	$46,500,000
Received by the U. S. Treasury	10,771,000
Tax distributed as special bounty to manufacturers of cotton	$35,729,000

It will be seen that, had Congress repealed the tax on cotton goods, the relief would have been forty-six and a half millions of dollars a year, and the loss of revenue only ten millions and three quarters; while by repealing the tax on tea and coffee, the tax repealed was only nineteen millions and a quarter, all of which was lost to the revenue.

The articles upon which this tax of forty-six millions of dollars is levied and collected, as distinguished from tea and coffee, are classed by Mr. Kelley and the Protectionists as luxuries, and some of them are the following: Unbleached cottons, bleached cottons, colored, stained, or printed cottons, jeans, drillings, ginghams, cottonades of all kinds and varieties, cotton velvets, cotton thread on spools, corsets, skirts and drawers, cotton hosiery, laces, braids, gimps, and cords. Out of the consumers of these articles the tariff extorts forty-six millions of dollars tax a year, of which less than eleven millions are paid into the Treasury; the other thirty-five millions of dollars, being the bounty collected in the name of Protection, being divided as dividends among the mill-owners of New England. This sum of thirty-five millions of dollars is equal to 175,000,000 of bushels of corn at 20 cents per bushel. It takes 175,000,000 of bushels of corn to pay that portion of the annual tax which does not go into the Treasury, on the shirts, calicoes, drawers, spool-thread, jeans, delaines, drillings, corsets, sheets, and other cotton goods used by the people. For the luxury of wearing cotton shirts and drawers, and calico and delaine goods, the people pay thirty-five millions of dollars special bounty to the mill-owners who manufacture the goods.

A protectionist journal says:

Free-traders do not deny that we ought to work our iron mines, but insist that they can be developed without protection; but Mr. Mill says if they can't be worked without protection they should remain undeveloped forever. This shows that Mr. Mill has studied political economy *only* from an English standpoint, and renders his book on the subject worthless to every other country.

As Mr. Mill is objected to on account of his "English standpoint," we commend to the writer of the foregoing Mr. Amasa Walker, of the United States of America, who says, in his *Science of Wealth*, that if the whole amount of money that has been wasted in "protecting" iron mines and mills in this country had been put out at interest, the annual income from it would be sufficient to furnish us all the iron we should want for all time to come, without labor. This would be a horrible plight for protectionists, surely—the idea of getting iron without labor! What they contend for is the largest amount of labor for the smallest amount of iron. The free-traders contend that the object of iron industry is to *have iron*, and that, if there be any way to *have* two pounds of iron with the same expenditure of labor that would be required to *make* one pound, the former method is preferable to the latter. In point of fact, the iron industry of this country *was* developed, and, relatively to agriculture, successfully developed, before ever a protective tariff was enacted here, and in spite of the hostile legislation of Great Britain. What we want now is something to protect agriculture, if the policy of robbing Peter to pay Paul is to continue. A bounty of 10 cents per bushel for raising corn would be every whit as reasonable as a bounty of $7 per ton for making pig-iron, or $30 per ton for making steel rails, and would go far towards equalizing the rates of profit between corn-growing and iron-making.

The rush of correspondents to Vienna is developing some home truths with reference to that city and its surroundings which are not altogether to its credit, and take off much of the romance which has been associated with it. One correspondent has already discovered that the Viennese know how to swindle. Another says that the best hotels there are not equal to second-class American hotels. The correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes: "The whole of the Continental newspapers are warning the public against the high prices, and advising their readers to defer visiting Vienna until the hotel-keepers, restaurants, and others are brought to their senses. The Vienna press condemns this want of patriotism and fidelity to strangers, whom they ought to *take in* very differently. The warning is having its effect, and prices are coming down. Thirty-four hotel-keepers were summoned before the Magistrate the day before yesterday. Another English correspondent takes off the romance of the Beautiful Blue Danube, as follows: "There may be occasions on which the Danube may truthfully be termed blue, and there certainly are places where it may be styled beautiful; but my experience of its waters is that they bear a marked resemblance in color to mud, and that we should have just as much right to hold the Thames off Blackwall to be of a 'beautiful blue.' The banks are monotonous and uninteresting. The Drau threads her way along narrow channels between numerous islands, each one flatter, less picturesque, and less diversified than its neighbor." Evidently the picture is not so bright as it has been represented, and the *Weltaustellung* has exhibited many things of very little interest which had better been concealed.

A correspondent asks us to publish the report of the Government survey of the Nicaragua route for a ship-canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. So far as we know, no official report has yet been made public. The surveyors spent the last two or three seasons examining the Isthmus of Darien where it is narrowest; but while they found that a canal at one or two places was possible, the cuts were so deep, and to construct the canal would be so expensive, that the engineers reported the routes practically impossible. Recently they have surveyed the Nicaragua route; and some correspondent reported in the newspapers that a favorable location had been found. From the Bay of Guatemala the route is up the San Juan River to the Lake of Nicaragua, and thence through a low valley, if we mistake not, only 12 or 15 miles to the Pacific Ocean. The canal would be fed in both directions from the lake, and it is understood that it affords an abundance of water for that purpose. At last accounts, the surveyors were running lines from the lake to the Pacific, to determine which of two or three routes had the greater advantages. There was in the Paris Exhibition of 1867 a profile of the Nicaragua route for a ship-canal from ocean to ocean, and perhaps, if our correspondent has the official reports of the Exhibition, he may find exactly what he wishes to know. The profile showed the route to be perfectly feasible; but by whom the survey was made, and the particulars in regard to it, we have now no means to determine, as everything we had of that kind was destroyed by our Great Fire of 1871. As soon as the Government engineers make a report, we will lay it before our readers.

Mehemet Pasha, the Minister of Police at Constantinople, evidently has a hopeful son named Said Bey. Said, having got into difficulty at home, one day turned up in Rome and introduced himself to Monsignor Hassoun, formerly Patriarch of the Armenians, as an envoy from the Turkish Government charged with a mission to the Vatican to bring about a settlement of the Armenian Church difficulties. The result of his mission was, that he was introduced to Cardinal Antonelli and by Antonelli to the Pope. He had three or four interviews with the latter, and was treated very handsomely; stopped at the Cardinal's house, and enjoyed his excellent table; borrowed 6,000 francs of the Monsignor, and some from the Cardinal, and then, in police phrase, "lit out," and hasn't been heard from since. The said Said is evidently a progressive youth.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Dudley W. Adams, of Iowa, Grand Master of the National Order of Patrons of Husbandry, discovers, by this time, what sort of thing the average politician is. Mr. Adams first passed through the ordeal of being denounced by all the organs of 60,000 Republican majority in Iowa, as a Democratic emissary designing to lead good Republicans astray. Then Mr. Adams was discovered to be a good Republican, and the right sort of man for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Carpenter! Now Mr. Adams is found out to be a rascal of deepest dye, guilty of unutterable crimes,—a man to be executed, possibly, if hanging had not been abolished. All this by the Republican party-managers and the organs of 60,000 Republican majority in Iowa within the space of one calendar month. And all the while Mr. Adams has been at his rural home, apparently the quietest man in the State.

—Opinions differ as to the Credit Mobilier case docketed at Hartford, Ct. The Madison (Wis.) *State Journal* thinks the allegations are enough to sink any company; but the Boston *Journal* thinks our long-suffering Uncle has only "bought into a lawsuit" that will last till the bonds mature,—twenty-five years hence.

—The Pennsylvania Republican Convention meets at Harrisburg, Aug. 13; and what sort of a representative body it will be the Pittsburgh *Evening Telegraph* (H. Bucher Swoope) shows, viz.:

One of the misfortunes of our times is, that delegates are instructed, not by the people in convention, but by the managing rings that pack conventions and dictate who shall represent the party. The first week in May, delegates were selected from Allegheny County to a State Convention to meet the middle of August,—an interval of three and a half months,—and the time of holding the State Convention had not then even been announced. So in other counties; and, when our people awake to the importance of the State Convention, they will find themselves forestalled, the delegates set up, and, as our Harrisburg cotemporary suggests, "instructed," but not by the Republican party. It is to this shrewdness in taking advantage of the people that the ring-managers owe their controlling influence in the councils of the party.

Of course, then, all expectation of purifying the party within the party may as well be dismissed for this year, in Pennsylvania. But "stick to the party" all the same, and purify it (if you can) by and by.

—The People's Convention of the Third Judicial Circuit of Illinois, which met at Polo May 27, and nominated the Hon. William Barge, of Lee County, for Circuit Judge, adopted the following among other resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that it is not compatible with the dignity and purity of the Bench that the Judges of the courts should be indebted to railroad companies for free passes, and that, in the language of an eminent Massachusetts Judge, we believe them to be in the nature of a petty bribe.

—Hosea W. Parkes, of New Hampshire, is the average Congressman of the period,—a period of party bumming and personal shamelessness. Mr. Parker voted "No" to the salary grab, indignantly, defiantly, and every time; made a point of it with his constituents in the March election; got an increased majority;—and has now pocketed the swag, which was all the while within reach. It may be said Mr. Parker is a Democrat, but that counts for nothing. Samuel Shellabarger (Republican) did a meaner thing; Van Trump (Democrat) can discount Shellabarger; and Hannibal Hamlin lays over 'em all. These are some of your professional politicians, who set up to cheat the people with their "two parties" and a toss for a choice. Are the gamblers always to win?

—The Massachusetts Labor-Reformers, who propose to be in the field, this year, with a more thorough organization than ever before, were able to poll 21,946 votes, on short notice, in 1870, since when they have not attempted to interfere with the plans of eminent statesmen who had the salvation of the country in charge. The country being saved, the Reformers doubtless think it is time *Massachusetts* was looked after.

—Maryland elects a Legislature this year, and the Legislature elects a United States Senator. It was figured up by the Baltimore *American*, after the Presidential election, that, although the popular majority of the State was against the Republicans, the vote, as then cast, would have given the Republicans the Legislature.

—The Trinity (Texas) *Advocate* makes a three-column editorial review of its Representative Herndon's defense of the Congressional salary-steal, and says:

In conclusion, we regret, on Mr. Herndon's account, the reckless abandon with which he plunges into an eager responsibility for all the odious features of this recreant piece of Congressional iniquity, defending it in such a spirit as seems to evince a determination on his part to coerce public opinion at least into an awe-stricken silence. But the public have already decided, from the facts in the premises, that the measure is indefensible upon any ground; that, as a measure of justice, the increase of salaries was not demanded; taking the whole proposition together, as a measure of economy it is an empty pretense; that, as a measure of patriotism, it is sheer demagogism; and we tell Mr. Herndon frankly that he cannot hope to survive it.

—It is not good policy to abuse Congressmen because they do not return their back-pay until the public indignation was aroused. The door of repentance should not be closed for a year at least. Give every member a fair chance, and perhaps we may make a great many thousand dollars by it. Who knows but the Fourth of July will be celebrated by the return of a large amount of back-pay. Think how the American Eagle would rejoice over such a scene.—*Madison (Wis.) State Journal.*

—Others have returned their back-pay, who are abused for not having done so. Whether it is wise in them to thus disregard public clamor when they could stop it by a word, is a matter wholly personal to themselves. It shows the courage of conscious rectitude, but a disregard of the injunction to "Let your light shine." A good example is valueless when hidden.—*Albany (N. Y.) Journal.*

—While it is true that a large majority of the non-politicians condemn the "salary-steal," it is just as true that every one of the professional politicians do not condemn the rascality. And as the latter faction control the party machinery and its policy this condemnation is futile unless these leaders are "cast out."—*Juneau (Wis.) Democrat.*

—We advise all honest men to cut loose from party trammels and party prejudices, and support none but honest men for office, regardless of party distinctions based upon worn-out issues. What is most needed now is organization, based upon live issues, with honest men to the front and rogues in the rear. The latter class, unfortunately, were allowed to become leaders in both of the old parties, and have retained their position by appealing to prejudices instead of to honest instincts. In the meantime the rogues have been plundering the people, and pocketing the plunder.—*Keokuk (Iowa) Constitution.*

—The immense importance of the questions growing out of the Rebellion, the disturbances in the South, the reaping the fruits of the war,—these have been the catch-words, and have been admirably used to keep the country as long as possible from turning its attention to economic questions, and to the certain detection of the enormous inequalities which have fattened one class of the community upon the industries of the rest. The time has now come for a "new deal all around."—*Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette.*

—Let this movement of the producing classes take right hold of this thing, regardless of past party differences, and set the country right.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Standard.*

—Politicians in the livery of the Administration are coquetting with the Patrons of Husbandry in the most amorous way. Nothing like it has been seen since Susannah and the elders. We trust that a triple band of virtue surrounds the bucolic maiden, or her fate is sealed, and she will have to take her place among the disreputable companions of the party which is attempting to ruin her.—*Davenport (Iowa) Democrat.*

—While the granges may carry some local elections, we do not see how they are going to decide national questions, for there is as much difference among the farmers on those questions as heretofore. Meanwhile, the Republican party is not dead. If the Democrats think it is, let them dare to make a nomination, and see how quickly the Republicans will take the field and flog them so they will have no desire to preach the funeral sermons over their opponents!—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Express.*

—Pomeroy, who befouled the United States Senate and disgraced the people of Kansas, is actually engaged in inaugurating a campaign to secure the place made vacant by Caldwell's resignation. Let us hope he will not succeed; and let us also hope that the people will inaugurate campaigns all over the country to raise the moral and intellectual status of United States Senators.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) State Journal.*

—We regret that such a powerful and respected organ of popular opinion as Harlan's Washington *Chronicle* should persist in denouncing the recent Congressional Convention in this city. We admit that there was no money to be made out of this Convention, but we can't see why the late Senator from Iowa should take it so much to heart, inasmuch as he is no longer a Congressman, and would not have been "in" if there had been a chance.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—Russell Sage, Vice-President of the St. Paul Railway, will learn that it is not "just the thing" for non-resident Directors of his Company to fool the people of Wisconsin.—*Madison (Wis.) State Journal.*

—The New York *Tribune* says that the East River bridge managers "have spent $4,000,000 where their estimates called for only half that sum; and they cannot explain where the missing millions have gone. An investigation, conducted during a heated political contest, is more than they can survive, and hence every effort is bent to escape an investigation. Such inquiry the people as imperatively demand." Both the Reform Committees of Brooklyn indignantly protest against the bills before the Legislature designed to relieve these men at the public expense.

—Nothing brings the editorial profession down to such a contemptible position as the practice, indulged in by some editors, of playing dead-beat on every occasion. We would be glad to see the whole dead-beat practice and system put an end to. It would be far better for the profession every way that it was so, and we hope it will be.—*Dubuque (Iowa) Telegraph.*

—Dead-headism is now recognized as one of the greatest evils connected with journalism, and is, therefore, in a fair way to be abolished. This reform, however, is not to be brought about by the resolutions of a convention of railroad-managers, or by the action of a few hotel-keepers, but must spring from the manliness and independence of journalists themselves.—*Madison (Wis.) Democrat.*

THE INSANE OF ILLINOIS.

Official Statement by the Secretary of the Board of Public Charities.

The question, how many insane persons are there in the State of Illinois, important in itself has recently attracted more than usual attention, in consequence of some published strictures upon the enumeration made by the Board of Public Charities. These strictures appeared first in the remarks prefixed to the statistics of misfortune in the ninth census, and have been very generally noticed by the press throughout the United States.

It may be well, in alluding to the subject, to say at the outset, that the inference drawn by some writers for the daily newspapers, that the discrepancy between the enumeration of the insane by the United States Government and that made by the Board of Public Charities indicates a fraudulent intent, is wholly baseless. No such intent is possible, for the reason that, whatever the number of insane may be, none of them are a public charge, except those cared for in State asylums and in county alms-houses. If the Board should assert that there are 20,000 insane in Illinois, the statement made by them would not increase the number of insane beneficiaries of the State and counties, by a single patient. No patient can be admitted to any asylum or hospital in the State, except by verdict of a jury of his or her own neighbors, householders, and heads of families. Still further, this Board has not one penny of the public money in its hands or under its control, for any charitable purpose whatever. The funds appropriated by the State for the relief of misfortune are in the hands of the trustees of the various State institutions. The allegation of fraud requires no further notice; it is simply a misconception of the relations of the Board to the subject.

The explanation of the existing discrepancy is very simple. The two enumerations were made by different methods, of which one was more efficient than the other, but neither enumeration is accurate or complete.

The enumeration made by the Census Bureau was by personal inquiry from house to house, by the persons employed to take the census. The enumeration by the Board of Charities was made by correspondence with all the physicians in the State who could be induced to reply to the circular letter addressed to them all, without exception.

The whole number of insane persons in any community can never be absolutely ascertained. In the first place, the line which divides sanity from insanity is indefinite, and with regard to doubtful or latent cases, there always must exist a wide diversity of opinion among those who know the suspected individual. In the second place insanity is regarded by multitudes of persons as a disgrace, and the fact is carefully concealed from the public as long as concealment is possible. Again, there are many obstacles to a complete enumeration, in the indifference, ignorance, indolence, and incapacity of the agents to whom the task is entrusted. No one but a statistician by profession can know or appreciate the magnitude of the undertaking, and the impossibility of attaining more than an approximately accurate result.

But between the two methods indicated above, there can be no question as to which is the most trustworthy and efficient.

The failure to secure a return of all insane persons in the State by the census department arises from two causes. Many census takers neglect or refuse to put the question to the head of a family: "Are any of the members of this family insane or idiotic?" They shrink from so abrupt and apparently impertinent an inquiry, and content themselves with asking the neighbors in a casual way whether there are any insane or idiotic persons in that vicinity. I know this to be so, because an unusually intelligent and competent Marshal told me in private conversation that this was his practice. But, if the inquiry is put, there are very many who will not reply truly, but who say, "No," even although the existence of such inmates of the house may be notorious.

Physicians, on the other hand, have no temptation to conceal the truth, if assured that their confidential communications will be respected. They are better judges, also, of the fact of insanity or idiocy than the friends are. If they can be induced to speak, it is evident that their testimony will be more valuable than that of the friends themselves, and very much more valuable than that of any ordinary census taker, making his round of visits for pay, without scientific or philanthropic interest in his work.

The experience of this State and of Massachusetts both confirm the statement just made. The first enumeration by correspondence with physicians was made under authority of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1854, by Dr. Edward Jarvis, one of the most eminent of all living statisticians, and revealed the same imperfection in the census returns, an imperfection inherent in the system. Indeed, Gen. Walker, the Superintendent of the Census, admitted to me in private conversation a few days ago, at New Haven, the importance in the change in the method of enumerating the unfortunate classes, when the next census is taken.

The truth is, that a comparison and consolidation of the two lists shows that there are over 3,000 insane persons in Illinois. The census takers reported 1,600 and failed to find about 1,400 of this number. The physicians reported 2,300 and failed to report about 700 to the Board of Charities. But the testimony of the census takers to the existence of those unreported by physicians is perfectly reliable, and the testimony of physicians to the existence of those unreported by the census takers is equally worthy of confidence. I do not contend that my list is complete—I know it is not; and Gen. Walker, if he is wise, will admit the imperfection of his own. It is due to him, to say that the last census, under his supervision, is in all respects superior to any which has been taken heretofore, and that nothing could be more unjust than to hold him accountable for the negligence or errors of his subordinates. My personal relations with him are of the most friendly nature, and no motive prompts this reply other than a desire that the interests of the insane as a class may not suffer by baseless allegations of fraud, on the one hand, or by a mistaken estimate of the extent of this calamity, upon the other. FRED. H. WINES.

May 29, 1873.

Murdered for His Money.

CLEVELAND, May 30.—Steven Sawyer, aged 60, living near Bellevue, O., left home last Monday for Elmore, O., having $600 on his person. Not returning at the appointed time, search was made, and to-day his dead body was found in a mill-pond half a mile from Bellevue. His money and watch were gone. It is supposed he was murdered for his money.

On Wednesday night a dead body was found in Grand River, near Delta, Mich., which has been identified as John Hilton, of Lansing. He has been missing since the 20th, and is supposed to have committed suicide. He leaves a wife and two children.

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THE COURTS.

One of the Suits Against the Balback Smelting Company Decided.

A Decision of Interest to Stockholders.

The Courts Almost Deserted—New Suits Filed.

The law slumbered yesterday; at least that more dignified part of the law whose quips and quibbles are promulgated in the courts of law and equity. In the United States Courts Decoration Day was observed with universal respect. In the County Court the silence was so evident that there was no necessity for the Clerk's assurance that "all is quiet on the Potomac." The Criminal Court door was locked fast, and the botanical phenomenon was not visible of the three principal officers being respectively a Tree, a Reed, and a Birch. In the State's Courts the day was almost universally observed. In hopes that here, too, a total absence of work would welcome the law reporter, he wended his way towards the ungraceful building on Adams and LaSalle streets. Arrived at Madison street he heard an ominous sound coming from that direction. A sound like imprisoned thunder, or the far off roar of heavy Columbiads, arose from the City Hall. A glance at the distant building revealed the fact that it trembled from its foundation to the apex of the huge iron tub in which is the public library. Nearing the building, the sound increased, until it resembled the angry mutterings of an overhead thunder-storm, and suggested the Byronic idea that Nature was rejoicing over a young, but remarkably healthy, earthquake's birth. Rushing up the steps of the tottering structure, the reporter entered that part of the Superior Court presided over by Judge Wood, who alone worked yesterday. Here the mystery was unraveled. It was Sidney Smith addressing the jury in the oyster case. Trembling with pent-up passion and a thousand volleys of vituperative denunciation, the electric "Sid" delivered his earthquake of eloquence, showering a lava-bed of words upon the awe-struck jury. The Court Clerk's room did a fair amount of business. As may be inferred, Judge Wood's room being the only one in which business was transacted, here the chief interest centered. Previous to taking up the oyster case the Judge delivered the following decision in the

BALBACK SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY CASE:

The cases are Nathan Corwith et al. v. Belden F. Culver, and E. W. Blatchford et al. v. The Same. The Court said:

The testimony upon which liability depends in these two cases is the same, and they may, therefore, appropriately be considered together. These actions are brought by the plaintiffs as creditors of a corporation named the "Balback Smelting and Refining Company," organized under the act of Feb. 18, 1857, against the defendant as a stockholder therein, seeking to subject him to personal liability, under the ninth section of the act (Gross, p. 131) which provides that "all stockholders of every such company shall be individually liable to the creditors of the company to an amount equal to the amount of stock held by them respectively for all debts and contracts made by the company prior to the time when the whole capital stock shall have been paid in, and a certificate thereof made, and filed as therein required." The liability sought to be imposed is a derogation of the common law, and is created by the State, and will not attach unless the defendants are shown to be clearly within its provisions.

The claims of the plaintiff were reduced to judgment against the Company, and, inasmuch as the original claims became merged in the judgments, it is insisted, on behalf of the defendant, that it must be made to appear that he was a stockholder at the date of the judgments, instead of at the time when the debts were contracted. But I think it doubtful whether such showing is necessary to create liability under the peculiar language of the statute, yet under the evidence presented, I am of the opinion that if the defendant was a stockholder when the debts were contracted, he was so when the judgments were rendered, and, therefore, the true inquiry is, whether he was a stockholder in this Company at all. It appears that the defendant, at the organization of the Company, Aug. 12, 1871, was elected the President thereof, and continued to preside at the meetings of the Company for several months, and then resigned, and gave as a reason that he had contributed nothing to the capital stock of the concern. The mere holding and discharging of an official position in the Company will not be sufficient to charge the incumbent with the liability of a stockholder, either under the English statute or our own. Moss v. Stearn, Gondola Co., 33 Law and Equity Reports, 198. Chapman's case, Law Rep. 2. Eq. cases, 567. Steel v. Dunn, Ill. Sup. Court, Sept. Term, 1872.

It further appears from the evidence that the defendant had not paid for stock in this Company, and no certificates of stock have, at any time, been issued to him. Where either of these conditions exist the party would undoubtedly be excluded from denying the relation, but where they are wanting, as in this case, it is not conclusive, since these things only constitute proof of property, which may exist without them.

It may be observed, however, that our own courts have gone towards sustaining that payment of stock and receiving certificates of stock are necessary to constitute a person a stockholder, Chase v. Seymour & Courtland R. R. Co., 38 Ills., p. 218; Steel v. Dunn, Supra.

The main ground upon which it is sought to show that the defendant was a stockholder is a subscription paper or agreement which has been destroyed, and which was claimed to have been signed by the defendant, and which, as proved, was in substance as follows: "We the undersigned subscribers hereto agree to take the amounts set opposite our names in the capital stock of the Balback Smelting and Refining Company," to which the defendant's name was attached as a subscriber for 500 shares.

It was objected that it was incompetent for a defendant to show the circumstances attendant upon the signing of the paper and the object in view in preparing it, but I can see no just objection thereto, especially as the Company was not then permanently organized. Tania & Petersburg R. R. Co. v. Stein, 21 Ills., 96.

According to Mr. Cowles, who, it appears, was instrumental in getting up the Company, and, by the testimony of the defendant, the latter was to subscribe only upon condition that he succeeded in effecting a loan, which, as he did not accomplish, he was not bound to subscribe. Thrasher v. Pike County Railroad, 25 Ill., 393. But besides this, I think it is a just inference from the testimony that nobody who signed the paper understood that they were then making a subscription to the capital stock, but that they were merely conversing among the friends of the proposed Company to see about when the Company should come to be formed, Mr. Warner, the Secretary of the Company, says that he considered the paper of no particular account, and did not even look for it when he removed the books and papers of the Company from the Honore Block. It does not appear, furthermore, that the Company ever recognized it officially as a binding obligation. Indeed, it does not appear clearly that the Company ever had it in their possession as of their own property, or that they ever laid claim to it. On the contrary, it does not appear that it was in the continuous possession of the defendant, except when some members of the Company unofficially examined it, and was so remaining when it was destroyed by the fire.

Some general testimony has been introduced, tending to show admissions on the part of defendant that he had an interest in the Company, which might be explained upon the hypothesis, furnished by the evidence, that he had advanced money to the Company, and was expecting repayment; in any event it is too uncertain and unsatisfactory for the Court, upon it, to declare him to be a stockholder, or to estop him from denying that he is such. Upon the whole evidence, I am of the opinion that the allegation that the defendant was a stockholder in the Company is not sustained.

Other facts are made which I deem it unnecessary to consider, as the grounds stated are decisive of the cases, and judgment must accordingly go for the defendant in each case.

GENERAL NOTES.

Benjamin F. Stanley filed a bill in the Circuit Court against Elizabeth C. Valentine et al., praying for an injunction restraining the sale of Lots 8 and 9, Block 30, in the village of North Evanston; under judgment otherwise than subject to a mortgage executed to complainant by Elizabeth Valentine. Complainant states that she executed in his favor six notes amounting in the aggregate to $8,500, the land having been conveyed to her; that the claim is a valid lien upon the land subject only to a prior mortgage executed by complainant to one Jacob Condries, to secure the payment of $3,997; that afterwards, in order to relieve Elizabeth Valentine, complainant executed a certain purported release of claim on the land to one Gallup, that he might loan her certain money, making it conditional that said release should not be recorded; that by reason of this the land is in such a position as to be subject to certain judgments to the extinction of complainant's right.

In the Superior Court, King M. Barton files his petition against Caroline E. Benson et al., for the establishment and confirmation of his title to Lot 51, Wilcox & Brown's Subdivision of S. ½ of Block 60, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 7, T. 39, N. R. 14, E. of 3 P. M.

Nathan T. Fitch files his petition in the Superior Court for the establishment and confirmation of his title to Lots 24, 30, 42, 45, 49, and the undivided one-half of Lot 29, in E. Russell Hinckley's Subdivision of the N. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 8, T. 38 N. R., 14 E. of 3 P. M. Complainant makes Thomas A. Hill, Hannah M. Hill, Augusta M. Wheeler, Lucius A. Willard, and Mary Ann J. Willard, of Chicago, and Jane C. Fargo, Fanny S. Fargo, whose residences are unknown, defendants.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,134—Appeal. 7,135—Benjamin F. Stanley v. Elizabeth D. Valentine et al.; bill. 7,136—A. Bauer et al. v. L. Harris; assumpsit, $500. 7,137—Charles H. Schwaber et al. v. James C. Stewart; assumpsit, $600. 7,138—Same v. William Raleigh; assumpsit, $1,000. 7,139—A. Bauer et al. v. Trustees Second German United Evangelical Lutheran Church; assumpsit, $600.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—King M. Barton v. Caroline E. Benson et al.; petition to establish and confirm title. 43,567-8—Appeal. 43,569—John V. Farwell et al. v. J. B. Wicker; assumpsit, $300. 43,570—Same v. S. V. Arnold; same, $1,000. 43,571—Nathan T. Fitch v. Thomas A. Hill et al.; petition to establish and confirm title. 43,572—Lucius A. Willard v. Same; bill to reform deed.

A LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.

Two Members of Lippincott's Battery Thrown from a Gun Carriage—One of Them Instantly Killed and the Other Mortally Injured.

During the ceremonies of yesterday, a very sad and peculiar accident occurred, by which one man was instantly killed and another fatally injured. Both men had fought through many battles, and finally met their fate yesterday, while showing their respect for the memories of those of their companions who had been less fortunate. The particulars of the sad affair are as follows: The artillery salutes, which were given during the day, were made by a battery of two guns, manned by a company composed of some old members of the Lippincott Battery. The firing ceased at half-past 1 o'clock, and the accident occurred after all indications of danger had disappeared. The battery was proceeding south on Canal street, when, in crossing the tracks of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, the front wheels of one of the gun carriages, coming in contact suddenly with the track, were so quickly turned around as to almost knock the horses over. Two men, named Daniel Daley and John Conaway, were thrown out of their seats, and fell in front of the hind wheels. Before the horses could be stopped, both had been run over. The left wheel passed directly over Daley's head, mashing it, and, of course, instantly killing him. Conaway escaped instant death, but was so severely injured that his life is despaired of. The right hind wheel passed over his body in a transverse direction, mashing his intestines, and breaking one of his hips.

There was a large crowd about the scene of the accident, and the curiosity which impelled the people to close in around the injured men almost resulted in Conaway's death also, as he was most effectually kept from the care of a physician for some time. Dr. J. R. McCollough, however, by the aid of the police, finally obtained access to the wounded men. Daley was found to be dead, and Conaway insensible. Officer Arnold Rechardt procured conveyances and took both men to their homes.

Daley was taken to his boarding place, No. 70 West VanBuren street, and Conaway to No. 84 Bremar street. Both are single men, and about 30 years of age. They served in Lippincott's Battery during the war and were highly regarded as efficient soldiers. Conaway was unimproved at a late hour last night.

A rumor was started in the crowd that both men were drunk when the unfortunate accident befell them; but Capt. A. McCloud, who commanded the company yesterday, pronounced the rumor false. Several bystanders corroborated his assertion. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body of Daley to-day.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company,

recently added to the list of trans-Atlantic lines, represents an enormous amount of capital, and, being the latest addition, possesses the latest improvements. In the construction of their vessels, the Company have discarded the serpentine model which has proven so disastrous in stormy seas, and the boats are built stoutly and well proportioned. The engines are 400-horse power, by the celebrated engine-builders of Glasgow, Messrs. Simons & Co. The steamers have a full equipment of boats, in case of emergency, the latest improvements in steering apparatus, and all that human ingenuity can devise. The passenger accommodations, too, are adapted to the wants of passengers who are liable to sea-sickness, and not to the two or three in a thousand who escape this scourge. The saloon is exquisitely furnished, without gaudiness, and the details finished richly and in good taste. The second-class accommodations are also good, while the steerage is beyond all praise. While the stowage, ventilation, food, sleeping and washing arrangements deserve more than a mention, there is one detail which is ingenious, and will probably come into universal use. It is customary, as is well known, for steerage passengers to supply their own mattresses. With this line there is no such requisition. Mattresses are furnished by the Company, and in his mattress every passenger has his life-preserver, for they are constructed of cork with straps attached, by means of which, in case of accident, every individual can effectually strap on his life-preserver in a few seconds. The material guarantees cleanliness, for it will harbor no insect life.

The route of this line lying between New York and Cardiff, the dangerous coast of the Irish Channel is avoided, the vessel making straight for the Bristol channel, and landing passengers an hour and a half nearer London than Liverpool. The agents are, Messrs. Archibald Baxter & Co., No. 17 Broadway, New York.

The Southern Saratoga.

Since the war the charming watering place, White Sulphur Springs, is resuming the position formerly held by it as the most enjoyable of the Southern summer resorts, fully rivaling Saratoga in the curative qualities of its mineral spring waters, and boasting of as enjoyable society as is found among any of the Eastern places. The Sweet Chalybeate Springs, are an important adjunct of the Green Brier in the treatment of certain classes of diseases. Those who seek a remedy for any ailment can obtain from the druggists named in the advertisement published elsewhere, a pamphlet edited by a skillful physician, giving all needed information. The far larger class, who seek the springs for their delightful situation and pleasant society, need only to be reminded that accommodations have been provided for 2,000 guests, and that the hotels at both resorts are in the hands of competent persons. An admirable feature of the management is the announcement that the rates at the White Sulphur will be $85 per month, and at the Chalybeate $60. Those who have paid Long Branch demands will appreciate this. The route for those wishing to visit White Sulphur from the West will be most convenient to Cincinnati first; thence to Huntington by water (160 miles), thence by Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.

Judicial.

The election of five Circuit Judges will take place on Monday, June 2, next. The candidates indorsed by the bar and both parties irrespective of their politics are the present Circuit Judges, viz.: Erastus S. Williams, Henry Booth, John G. Rogers, Lambert Tree, and W. W. Farwell. The ward committees already announced, and such other gentlemen as feel an interest in the election of an honest judiciary, will please organize in their respective wards, and see that the election is properly conducted therein. The Judges of Election will please see that the registry books and poll books are at the respective polling places on Monday morning. The only danger to be apprehended is the apathy of citizens. Every man who is interested in the election of an honest judiciary will please go to the polls on Monday. Campaign headquarters in basement of Merchants' Building, corner of LaSalle and Washington streets. By order of Campaign Committee.

Who Buys a Piano?

We have some new pianos that have been rented from three to six months.

Also a few that have had the outside cases somewhat injured in moving.

These will be sold at the very lowest prices—from $200 to $300.

A splendid opportunity to purchase a good, durable instrument, as every piano will be warranted to give satisfaction, or money refunded.

Call and see them at our new place of business—THE FINEST PIANO WAREROOMS IN THE WORLD.
Reed's Temple of Music,
Corner Dearborn and Van Buren streets.

The Assain Tea Company

will open an elegant establishment to-day at No. 163 West Madison street. It is confidently expected that the house will revolutionize, to a great extent, the tea trade of the city. The company does not propose to run after custom. It intends to conduct its business in such a way that patronage shall seek it.

The Lightest Dress-Hat Ever Made

Is the "Shell Cassimere," specific gravity only 2½ ounces. It is the coolest and most durable dress hat in the market, and is destined to have an immense run. McBaine & Co., sale agents for the West, No. 144 West Madison street, and 566 State street.

The Beaver Mixed Hat

Is the latest mode for gentlemen—a dress hat for summer wear—introduced by Parker & Tilton, No. 83 Clark street, opposite the Court-House.

The Ogden House.

Parties attending the Jubilee will find the Ogden House, on the corner of Washington and Franklin streets, a first-class hotel, with second-class prices, $2.50 per day.

Burnett's Cocoaine

Makes the hair glossy and beautiful.

Erie Stock-Jobbing.

NEW YORK, May 30.—George McHenry has addressed a letter to the New York Stock Exchange, advising it that the Bischoffsheim party are making strenuous efforts to induce the Committee of the London Stock Exchange to permit dealings in Erie without the vise of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and saying that the practical effect will be to neutralize the advantage of that vise at New York; for, if the shares can be unloaded in London without limit, that market will be weakened and react upon New York.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION.

An Address by the Committee of Seventy.

Appeal to Law-and-Order Men.

To the Voters of Cook County:

The judicial election, which takes place on Monday next, the second day of June, for the selection of five Judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County, promises to be of unusual interest, from the fact that the German leaders, have determined to defeat one of the present incumbents, viz.: Judge Henry Booth, on account of a decision he has made under the new temperance law, while acting as Judge of the Criminal Court.

It is not claimed that this decision is contrary to law, or is not law, because every lawyer and Judge who has taken the trouble to carefully examine the question, including the State's Attorney, has no hesitation in saying that the decision is supported by the best legal authorities, and is doubtless sound law; but the general objection is solely and exclusively that it is opposed to the liquor interests; and, for this reason, the German leaders threaten to deposit 10,000 German votes against Judge Booth at this election.

Whether or not these men will be able to deliver the solid German vote of Chicago to the liquor-interests, regardless of law, justice, right, and every other moral consideration, is certainly a question of interest to all American citizens of every other nationality, and they will await with some curiosity the result.

We believe that a large fraction of the German people, when they swore allegiance to this country, did not take an oath of fealty to the German political demagogues to vote as they might dictate.

If it is the settled policy of German leaders to Germanize Chicago, and to uproot the most cherished American institutions, it is, perhaps, as well that the initial point of attack should be upon the law of the country as expounded by an honest judiciary, and that one of the most honest, fearless, and able Judges upon the Bench should give place to some creature of the German liquor-ring, who will decide questions as they may dictate, regardless of settled laws upon the subject.

To defeat such dangerous schemes, it is only necessary that the great mass of voters, without regard to party, nationality, or previous affiliations, shall rally to the polls in support of an upright judiciary.

Do the citizens of this county desire an impartial tribunal before which they may bring their differences for settlement, according to the unchanging rules of right established by law?

Do they desire judicial questions to be decided according to the caprice of political leaders?

Do they desire to have a Barnard or Cardozo, to re-enact the scenes that have transpired in New York, or not?

If not, the remedy lies in their own hands, by depositing a ballot which shall defeat the unholy machinations of the liquor-dealers. There could be but one result for such an issue at a general election when a full vote is polled. The danger lies in the fact that few voters attend to their business at judicial elections, and a light vote is the result.

A judicial election is the most important of any in which the interests of citizens are involved. It affects their rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

All questions affecting the social, moral, and political well-being of a citizen come before the judges elected for determination; the tenure of his land-titles, and of his existence, are dependent upon their impartiality; and, in all things, they should be above reproach or susceptibility to undue influences.

It is generally believed that the present Judges of this county are honest, able and intelligent men,—as good, taken altogether, as the Bar of the county could afford. The character of the Judge attacked is in every respect unimpeachable.

In conclusion we appeal to every honest man, every Christian, every patriot, every lover of the laws and institutions giving stability and true progress to the country in which he has been reared, to make it his special business to give a part of next Monday, at this election, in support of the full Bench of present Judges. The tactics of the opposition will be to vote only for one man, whom they can trust, in opposition to Judge Booth; and they hope, by the deposit of 10,000 votes in the liquor-interest, to secure the latter's defeat.

Then let the law-and-order citizens vote for all the present five Judges,—thereby teaching the German liquor-law-breakers and disorganizers a much-needed lesson, viz.: That the great masses of American citizens will never allow its tribunals of justice to be prostituted to base purposes by any selfish interests.

We want no Judges whose decisions are pledged in advance.

We appeal to Irishmen, who have submitted to the laws, to vote against those German sensualists who have defied and violated them.

We appeal to Frenchmen to prevent the establishment of a German kingdom in Chicago.

We appeal to Scandinavians, whose friends have been slaughtered by drunkards.

We appeal to order-loving and law-abiding Germans who believe in the preservation of a day of rest from labor, revelry, and crime,—as well as all other nationalities who prize the privileges of American citizens and the blessings of protection from the organized forces of crime and disorder,—to cast their votes, next Monday, in support of an incorruptible, impartial judiciary; for Judges whose learning, dignity, and integrity will render respectable the office they exercise, and who can in no sense be considered as the representative of gamblers, keepers of saloons, disorderly houses, or other criminal classes, whose delight it is to violate the laws of the land.

Let there be one law for high and low, rich and poor, liquor-dealer and drunkard, German and Irishman, foreign-born or native, honestly administered, without fear or favor, or dictation from any nationality, and thus preserve our Republican Government upon stable foundations.

On behalf of the Committee of Seventy:
ARTHUR MITCHELL,
S. B. GOOKINS,
M. C. KELLEY,
C. C. BONNEY,
PHILIP MYERS,
WILLARD WOODWARD,
J. O. BRAYMAN.

CHICAGO, May 30, 1873.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The headquarters of the Campaign Committee of the Bench and Bar ticket for Circuit Judges will be at No. 92 LaSalle street, opposite the Court-House.

The Rev. I. Pottgeisser, S. J., will lecture on Sunday evening at St. Francis' Church, on West Twelfth street, near Halsted, his subject being "Church and Infallibility."

A little girl named Annie Van Zandt, living on the West Side, was last Thursday attacked and bit three times by a pet Newfoundland, the wounds being of an exceedingly dangerous description.

It is impossible to walk along the streets of the West Division without stepping into a hop-Scotch diagram, while the very skies are obscured with kites and base balls.

A peace ward gathering will occur at No. 114 Madison street, the Christian Union headquarters, on Monday evening. Good speakers are promised for the occasion.

The Executive Committee of the Thirteenth Ward interested in the re-election of the present Circuit Judges will meet at the headquarters of the Campaign Committee, No. 92 LaSalle street, at 11 o'clock this morning.

It is stated that the best singers of the public schools have been selected to join in the chorus at the Jubilee, and are obliged to sing, and invest in white muslin dress, etc., whether they will or not, under a threat of suspension during the remainder of the term.

The Fox River Baptist Association, which embraces about fifty churches, including nearly all those of Chicago, will hold a three days' annual session, commencing on Tuesday next, at Naperville, DuPage County, commencing at 2 o'clock.

There will be a mass meeting of citizens desirous of the re-election of the present Circuit Judges at Martine's Hall, on Ada street, between Madison and Washington streets, this evening. The Hon. Leonard Swett and Emory A. Storrs it is expected will address the meeting.

The choir of St. Patrick's Church, corner of Adams and Desplaines streets, will give a sacred concert this evening in the basement of the church, under the direction of Mr. Hall, organist of the church, assisted by a full orchestra and the best local talent. The proceeds of the concert will be given to the Organ fund.

As the fruits of a day's watchfulness among the crowds at the various cemeteries yesterday, Sergt. Ellis and Detective Tyrrell brought to the Central Station last evening William Bradly, *alias* Roy, and James Davis, two notorious pick-pockets. The former has repeatedly been in the clutches of the law, but unfortunately has not been squelched. They were both operating on the Rosehill train.

With exceeding bad taste, the authorities of Lake View toll-gate were unable to see their way, yesterday, to foregoing a little filthy lucre, even at the expense of stopping the entire procession of observers of Decoration Day en route for Graceland. The Lake View gentlemen, who are so prompt to show the discreditable and grasping side of their characters, should now make equal haste to show the other side by placing the road they collect toll for in a tolerable state of repair.

Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, Conductor Charles Martell, of the North Chicago Railway Company, while in the act of attaching the horses to his car, at the corner of North Clark street and Fullerton avenue, was kicked on the head by one of the animals. His skull was badly fractured, and a consultation of three physicians being held at the St. Joseph Hospital, where the wounded man was taken, his injuries were pronounced fatal. "Charley", as he was familiarly called, has been in the employ of the Company for some time, and was highly regarded by the managers. He is a single man.

Barnard Mansfield, a young man of respectable appearance, who has been variously employed in this city for about a year, was arrested yesterday by Detective Perry and Officer Stilwell, charged with committing an extensive forgery in Stransville, Pa., in the summer of last year, and was taken East last evening. The prisoner has escaped capture for some time, by changing his name and moving from place to place. Officer Stilwell and Detective Perry began their search for him yesterday morning, and, after tracking him all over the city, finally arrested him at No. 371 West Harrison street. Mansfield is well connected in the East, and committed the forgery on his father-in-law, who has since died.

There is at the present time in the hot-house of Messrs. Brookes & Son, Lake avenue, a most remarkable plant of the natural order of Bromebaces, as the reader will admit on perusing the following description: "The flower, together with its natural appendages, consisting of colored brats of a delicate magenta, is not less than eighteen or twenty inches long, corolla white, stamens exert, three inches long, with a ripened sepal, both stamens and sapal bright green. The general appearance of the plant is that of some species of Arinana, the flower-stem growing from the centre, and hanging pendent in a graceful curve. It is a native of Brazil, where it grows on the branches of the forest trees, and gives some correct idea of a tropical forest loaded with these beautiful *epiphytes*." It must.

Thomas Fenton, of No. 105 Crosby street, a low-browed specimen of humanity, on Thursday night filled himself up with liquor at a bar near his house, and then returned home to abuse his family. He procured an axe and quickly made kindling-wood of every article of furniture in his house. Not content with this, he began hacking away at his wife. She protected herself as best she could, but finally he raised the murderous weapon over her head, and would doubtless have brained her but for the fact that she received the blow upon her right wrist, almost severing the hand. The brute seemed to fully realize that he had done something for which the law would severely punish him, and at once left the house, and has not been seen since. His wife was taken to the County Hospital by a police-officer.

A bull in a china shop is supposed to be an animal who has greatly misconceived his mission in life, and is therefore occasionally cited as a suggestion of the woe and desolation resulting from an improper environment. A horse and buggy in a photographer's reception-room is scarcely more at home, although his patient half-brothers frequently leave traces of having been there. Such a horse took fright at a harmless locomotive and ran away, yesterday morning, from the corner of Kinzie and Sangamon streets, going north on the latter thoroughfare. Supposing himself qualified after such an exhibition of stupid obstinacy to do as his kinsfolk did, he tore through the window of Copelin's photographic gallery, No. 244 West Washington street, scattering the glass in a gentle rain for yards around him. Mr. Connors, who had driven him before the runaway occurred, but ceased to take further interest in him after describing a parabola in the air, found him looking nearly as dilapidated as the photographer's window.

JUBILEE NOTES.

Distinguished Guests Invited—What the New York Mail Says.

The Park Commissioners have extended invitations to Mayor Medill, and to ex-Mayors Wentworth, Ogden, Haines, Milliken, Rumsey, Gray, Raymond, Rice, and Mason, and to Judges Drummond, Blodgett, Williams, Porter, Tree, Booth, Gray, Wallace, and Rogers, and to the Hon. Ebenezer Peck, to participate in the carriage cortege and railway excursion to the parks and boulevards on Friday, 6th inst. The train is to be made up of ten cars, carrying 500 excursionists, on tickets of invitation from the Reception Committee. The entire circuit will occupy about six hours, carriages being only used for the Nicolson streets, parkways, and boulevards.

The New York *Mail* discourses very pleasantly concerning new Chicago as follows:

THE CHICAGO JUBILEE.

The Chicago people propose to celebrate the rebuilding of the city on Thursday and Friday of next week by a great musical jubilee in the depot of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and other railroads. They have an event worth celebrating, and have gone about it in a moderate sort of a way which secures it from ridicule and makes its success tolerably certain.

They take a spacious railway depot just completed for their coliseum, and no building could better represent the vigor and strength of Chicago, whose sinews are the iron rails that stretch in all directions to bring in the wealth of the surrounding country and distribute it to the markets of the world. This building, it is claimed, will accommodate an audience of 40,000, and preparations have been made for performances by an orchestra of 300 pieces, led by Gilmore and his band, and a chorus of 1,000. These numbers are not beyond reasonable limits, and can probably be made to unite effectually in the production of harmony. Chicago throws open her doors and invites all the world to come to this celebration of her energetic recuperation from the terrible losses of October, 1871. In less than two years she has a new city to show, with warehouses, hotels, depots, offices, &c., all new and on a larger scale than ever before. She takes a becoming pride in what she has done in the last twenty months, and fitly celebrates it by a jubilee. On the second day the city authorities and the jubilee authorities will take the distinguished guests in charge and show them about, and the occasion will wind up with a grand ball in the new Chamber of Commerce.

Such an achievement as this of Chicago has never been recorded in the history of the world. We do not mean, of course, this jubilee, but this wonderful rebuilding of a destroyed city which the jubilee celebrates. It not only illustrates the superb energy and the sublime hopefulness of the people, but the irresistible forces of modern society. The destruction of that centre of business on the Western lakes had a greater or less effect on the interests of the whole business world. Right there the world needed and demanded a mart for the collection and distribution of merchandise, and the people were impelled to supply it. If they had been despondent or inert, others would have rushed in to do the work for them and take a mortgage on their future prosperity. They were, however, equal to the emergency, and crippled as they were in resources, they addressed themselves with ardor to the task of rebuilding a metropolis and keeping its business going at the same time, even in the midst of its ruins. That great task they have achieved, and they have a right to rejoice with cymbals and tabors, and all instruments of sound, and to sing and dance in their triumph. And it is well worth the while of all who can spare the time to go and see what has been done, to behold what enterprise and industry can do when filled with earnestness and hope.

REHEARSAL THIS EVENING.

The most important rehearsal yet announced will take place at 8 o'clock this evening, in the Union Park Congregational Church, at which the presence is desired of all who are to join in the chorus. Prof. J. A. Butterfield will lead, with Louis Falk at the organ. The *Ave Maria* will be rehearsed for the first time.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

BILLIARDS.

The second match between Ubassy and Bessunger will be played in the Clinton street Amphitheatre this evening, instead of Monday evening, as mentioned in THE TRIBUNE yesterday. The stakes are $250 a side, and the game one of 600 points, French caroms, Bessunger receiving the odds of 200 points. About $800 worth of pools were sold at Foley's last evening, the Frenchman having a slight advantage. Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed at the result of the game on Thursday evening, many believing that it was an understood thing between Ubassy and the men who are directing his movements that he was to lose the game. This was doubtless the case, though it is denied by the persons most interested. It would not be safe for anybody to bet on the game this evening, or on the one to be played next Thursday evening at the Globe Theatre. There can be no question as to the ability of Ubassy to give odds to Bessunger or any other man in this country, but if, by losing his games with Bessunger, a more profitable game can be made in any other city, with any of the crack players of the East, it is highly probable that defeat would be courted. This is a gambler's trick, from which honest men had better steer clear.

BASE BALL.

The base ball clubs of McVicker's and Aiken's Theatres played a game at the corner of Laflin and Van Buren streets yesterday. The latter were victorious by a score of 27 to 25.

PIGEON-SHOOTING.

Captain Bogardus and John Kleinman shot a pigeon match at Dexter Park, yesterday, in which the former gave odds of fifteen dead birds in one hundred rises. Kleinman defeated him by two birds. The match was for $100 a side.

DETROIT.

Appointed to a University Professorship—A Detected Thief Meets a Sudden Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, May 30.—Dr. Hilgard has been appointed Professor of Geology, Zoology, and Botany at the University. Dr. Hilgard is a native of Germany, came here young, but returned to Heidelberg, where he graduated. He is an author of considerable reputation in his specialty, and a member of the National Academy of Science.

During the absence of the family of Thomas Perkins from their residence in Windsor this afternoon, two thieves entered and had secured many articles, when Perkins returned. The thieves, alarmed, one ran out the back door and escaped. The other jumped out of the window, and in going through fell across the glass, cutting the femoral artery in the leg so that, after running a hundred yards, he fell and bled to death. Property belonging to Mr. Perkins valued at $500 was found in his pockets.

An Incentive to Burglary.

TROY, N. Y., May 30.—Three hundred thousand dollars' worth of bonds, stolen from the Waterford Bank, have been returned by the thieves, who have received 35 per cent and immunity from punishment.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 30—11 a. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s 2d@12s 3d; white, 12s@12s 2d; club, 12s 5d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 65s. Lard, 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 30—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs firmer. White wheat, 12s 2d@12s 4d; club, 12s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, May 30—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 94; bonds—65s, old, 91¾; '67s, 94½; 10-40s, 88¼; new 5s 89¼; Erie, 49¼.

Sperm oil, £95.

Tallow, 43s.

FRANKFORT, May 30.—Bonds, 95¾.

PARIS, May 30.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 3,500,000 francs during the past week.

Rentes opened at 56f 85c.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 8⅞d; Orleans, 9⅛@9¼d; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,000; speculation and export, 2,000; sales for the week, 71,000; export, 6,000; speculation, 7,000; stock, 817,000; American, 364,000; receipts, 131,000; American, 57,000; actual export, 7,000; stock afloat, 610,000; American, 202,000; April shipment, New Orleans, 9d; May delivery, Savannah and Charleston, 8⅞d; July and August, delivery, do, 9d.

Breadstuffs firmer. Wheat, 12s 2d@12s 4d for average California white; 12s 6d for club do.

Beef, 85s. Lard, 39s 3d.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 44,000 qrs; American, 41,000; receipts of corn for the past three days, 8,000 qrs; American, 4,000.

ANTWERP, May 30.—Petroleum, 40¾f.

Albany Live Stock Market.

WEST ALBANY, May 30—6 p. m.—BEEVES—This week's market thus far has not been a very profitable one, and a despondent feeling prevails. The supply is abundant and stock good, but reports from Buffalo and Chicago are unfavorable, and a depressed feeling is the result. Yesterday's market opened with a moderate attendance of local buyers, and the ruling of the market was a full ½c lower than the opening of last week. Trade was moderately active, the sales of the day amounting to 105 head. To-day the attendance of buyers was moderate, composed almost wholly of local dealers. New York, Brighton, and the East were but poorly represented. No improvement took place, but on the contrary it seemed still further depressed. The main ruling of the market can be safely quoted at a full ½c ℔ decline from ruling prices last week. Trade fairly active, the sales of to-day amounting to 1,935 head. The average quality does not differ materially from last week, except that tops are not so abundant. The general run is good, and several fine herds are among the receipts.

MILCH COWS—The receipts have been merely nominal thus far, and prices remain unchanged. The demand is moderate.

VEAL CALVES—Receipts equal to the demand, which is moderate. Prices range from 7@7½c per ℔.

WORKING OXEN—Nothing doing in this branch of the trade.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Although a slight improvement in the demand was experienced to-day, this branch of trade rules dull. Prices are a shade stronger than last week, and the sales of the day amount to about 10 car-loads. Receipts for the week thus far, 42 car-loads, or 8,200 head, about equal to the receipts last week.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 30.—BEEVES—To-day, 39 cars or 660 head, making 3,500 for four days, against 3,240 for same time last week. Dealers in live stock here pay but little attention to the legal holidays, and, while the banks, Produce Exchange, and most public offices were closed, business in the cattle yards continued as usual. The demand was not strong and prices not satisfactory to the selling interest, but the bulk of the offerings changed hands at about yesterday's figures, or 11@12c per ℔ for common to prime native steers, with no sales of Texans or fancy bullocks. Among the sales were: 24 cars fair Illinois steers, 6¾@6⅞ cwt, at 11½c; 6 cars of rather common do, 6 cwt, at 11c; and 5 cars mixed do, 6¼@7¼ cwt, at 11@12½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Received, 9 cars, or 3,950 head, making 9,130 for four days, against 7,630 for the same time last week. The sheep were all sheared, and had a dull sale at 5¼@6⅝c, with one carload at 6¾c. Spring lambs were fairly steady at 11@14c, with a bunch of common Kentucky lambs at 10c. Sales include 2 cars sheared Ohio sheep, 83 ℔s average, at 5¾c; 2 cars do, av 87 ℔s, at 6c; 1 car do, av 91 ℔s, 6⅛c; 1 car do, av 89 ℔s, 6¼c; 1 car Pennsylvania lambs, av 49 ℔s, 11c, and 2 cars Jersey do, av 51 to 60 ℔s, at 13@14c.

SWINE—Received to-day, 27 cars, or 2,200 hogs, making 15,930 for four days, against 19,900 the same time last week. No trade in live hogs, and no public sales of dressed. The market is weak and unsettled. Nominally, good live hogs are quoted at 5¼@5⅜c per ℔, and private transactions in dressed hogs were at 6¾@7⅛c.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, May 30.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 476; total for the week, 10,600, or 624 cars, against 547 cars the same time last week. The market was lifeless, no regular buyers in attendance. There was not sufficient trade to make a quotable market. The only sales were: 77 Indiana steers, 1,099 to 1,224 ℔s, at $5.35@5.75; 50 Illinois steers, 1,079 to 1,093 ℔s, at $5.50; 20 Illinois stockers, 990 ℔s, at $5.00; 18 Illinois cows, 1,078 ℔s, at $4.75; 22 Michigan stockers, 840 ℔s, at $5.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 2,600 head; total for the week, 12,400 head, against 10,200 the same time last week. The market closed heavy at yesterday's quotations. The stock in the yards remaining unsold will be shipped in first hands. No buyers in attendance.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 5,100 head; total for the week, 18,300 head, against 23,800 last week. All arrivals are through consignments. Not sufficient sales to give tone to the market. Prices nominally at $5.25@5.50.

The Produce Markets.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; extra family, $6.00.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork held at $17.00 for round lots. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders, 7¼@7⅜c; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 9¾c, all packed. Plain hams, 12@14½c; sugar-cured, 13¼@14½c. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 8¾c; clear, 9c, all loose. Lard unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 88c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra white, $1.88; No. 1 do, $1.85½@1.86; amber, $1.65 bid, $1.67 asked. Corn quiet; No. 1, 47c. Oats quiet; State, 41c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, May 30.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping at $4.50@10.25. Corn meal dull at $2.65. Corn dull and drooping at 56@57c. Oats dull and drooping at 44@45c.

HAY—Quiet at $20.00@26.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders, 7¼@7½c; sides, 9¼@9¾c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet at $7.60@8.00. Wheat dull at $1.68@1.70. Corn quiet at 47@50c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 44c.

PROVISIONS—A shade firmer. Mess pork held at $16.50@16.75, with little offerings. Lard quiet; steam held at 8½c; kettle, 8¾@9c; nothing doing. Bulk meats firmly held; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 8½c; 8¾c, with good demand at ⅛c less. Bacon firmly held; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9¼@9¾c; clear, 9⅝c.

WHISKY—88c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled No. 4 red fall, $1.38@1.40; closing at $1.38. Corn steady; No. 2 38¼@39c cash; in elevator, 43½c, seller July. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 32@33c on track; 37@38c sacked. Barley and rye quiet.

WHISKY—Small sales at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork held higher at $17.50. Bulkmeats nominal. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.25@4.70.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged and dull. Wheat unchanged and quiet. Corn steady; mixed Western, 51@53c. Oats dull; Western mixed, 43@50c; do white, 51@52c. Rye dull; 85@95c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Nominal and dull at 94½c.

BUTTER—Western good to choice, 23@25c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in limited request for higher grades; others dull; prices nominal; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $7.50@8.62½; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $8.50@8.62½. Wheat dull; red, $1.88@1.93; amber, $1.95. Corn steady; yellow, 65c; mixed Western, 64@65c. Oats active; white, 50@50½c; mixed, 49½c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork, $18.75. Hams in pickle, 11¾@12¾c.

PETROLEUM—Steady; crude, 13¾c; refined, 19½c.

WHISKY—Firm at 95c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, May 30.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull; Western, 54@58c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $5.25; treble, $7.00@8.00; family, $9.00@10.25. Corn firmer; yellow and white, 57@58c. Oats quiet, 45@46c.

BRAN—Dull at 73c.

HAY—Easier; prime, $21.00; choice, $25.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; nominal at $17.50. Bacon dull; nominal at 7¼@9½@10c. Hams, 13@14c. Lard dull; tierce, 9@9½c; keg, 10@10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar fair demand; fully fair, 8½c; prime, 9@9½c.

MOLASSES—None offering.

WHISKY—Dull; lower. Ordinary Western, 82c; Louisiana, 92c; Cincinnati, 95c.

COFFEE—Quiet at 17¼@20c.

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 2,000 bales; good ordinary, 15½c; low middlings, 16¾@17c; middlings, 18@18½c; middling Orleans, 18¼@18⅜c. Receipts, 1,534 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 7,755 bales; coastwise, 220 bales. Stock, 93,457 bales. Week sales, 15,600 bales. Receipts: Net, 10,537 bales; gross, 12,259 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 22,961 bales; other foreign ports, 5,760 bales; coastwise, 2,490 bales.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, May 30.—PASSED DOWN—Props Mohawk, East Saginaw, Lincoln and barges; bark Tanner; schrs Dundee, Mather, Cohn, Fred Morse, Sweepstakes, New Dominion, Halsted, Dakotah.

PASSED UP—Props Philadelphia, Collin, Campbell and barges, H. Mills and barges; schrs Tilden Jamaica, Empire State, Ann Maria, S. P. Ely, Col. Cook, Correspondent, E. M. Portch.

WIND—Northeast.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., May 30.—The stmr St. Johns, from St. Louis, arrived at Peru last evening with a light load of miscellaneous freight, and departed light for St. Louis. The stmr Alps arrived at Peru this morning, towing five ice-barges from New Orleans. The prop Mohawk Belle departed from LaSalle, this morning, loaded with pig-iron, towing the canal-boat Messenger, also loaded with pig-iron; and the Asia, and the Gold Rod, loaded with hard coal, all four for St. Louis; and the W. T. Rockwood, loaded with lumber, shingles, and lath for Meredosia. The Robert Holmes passed into the canal, destination unknown, and the prop Mohawk Belle, towing the Messenger, both loaded with pig-iron for St. Louis, passed out. Thirteen feet and two inches of water on the miter-sill of Lock 15.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 30.—ARRIVED—Cuba, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn, and 12 boats with 960 cubic yards stone; Gen. Rosecrans, East Morris, 150 tons coal, 1,020 ℔s empty barrels.

CLEARED—Monarch, Lockport, 5,265 bu wheat; Contest, Joliet, 76,800 ft lumber, 58,450 lath; Admiral, Lemont, 3,570 ft lumber, 45 m shingles, 15 m lath, 290 posts; J. Menard, LaSalle, 55,070 ft lumber, 2,255 posts, 32 m lath; Cayuga, Lockport, 46,116 ft lumber, 5 m lath; Phoenix, Lockport, 74,850 ft lumber, 100 brls salt, and numerous boats, all light, for various ports.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

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Have been used in thousands of the worst cases of fever and ague, intermittent fever, and dumb-ague, with astonishing success. They are offered to the public, with full confidence in their merit. They do not contain poisonous or injurious properties, and can be taken by adult and child with perfect safety. They are sugar-coated and for sale by Druggists at 50 cents per box, or sent by mail prepaid. McLain's Candied Castor Oil is a delicious syrup of the castor bean, a harmless and reliable cathartic medicine. Also are McLain's Vermifuge Bonbons, delightful worm candies. Children are delighted with them. Price for either 25 cents. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Sole Agents, Chicago.

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TO HOUSEKEEPERS
AND
Managers of Public Institutions.
Thousands are waiting to know where Iron Bedsteads are sold. At VAN BUREN & DESPLAINES' Factory, 68 Sedgwick-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 30.

In this and in the Eastern cities generally, to-day was observed as a holiday by the banks and in financial affairs.

THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN ELECTION.

The annual election of the officers and Directors of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad takes place next week. Rumors have again been busy, as they have been several times before, in regard to a possible change in the administration of the road, though it is not probable that any one who knows what the result will be will tell of it now. During the administration of Mr. Tracy, the Northwestern Roads have been well managed, and even if there should be a change, it is not probable there could be any improvement in that respect, though it is possible it might derange some local enterprises.

RESPONSIBILITY OF BANK-DIRECTORS.

There is now a case in the courts in this city in which the Director of an exploded bank refuses to pay to the Receiver his note, given for the purchase of stock, on the plea of having received "no consideration." Under the National Bank act, a man must be the bona fide holder of at least ten shares of stock to make him eligible to the office of Director. If the plea of the Director in question is admitted by the Court, there is no reason why the whole Board of Directors of a National Bank may not be "men of straw," whose names are used as Directors, but who would be subject to no liabilities whatever. Certainly this question of the responsibility of Directors of National Banks requires some additional legislation.

THE NEW ISTHMIAN CANAL PROJECT.

The New York *Herald* of the 29th says there is one commercial scheme upon which the Administration has ventured with a manifest desire to carry it through, viz.: the construction of a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and says that "under the auspices of Gen. Grant's Administration the most available route for the canal has at length been found in the *newly* discovered way across the Isthmus, by way of the Atrato River." Without any desire to depreciate the value of Commander Selfridge's explorations on the Isthmus, we would inform the *Herald* that the Atrato route for a proposed Isthmian Canal is by no means a new one. The project of an inter-oceanic canal by that route was talked of nearly a half a century ago, and over 20 years ago a large and elaborate map of the Atrato route was published in *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*. The estimated cost of a canal by this route is something over $70,000,000, though it is probable this is much below what it would be. The attempted purchase of St. Domingo and the proposal now being entertained to annex and pay for the North Mexican States of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, and Chihuahua, and finally the project of the Isthmian Canal, show that the Administration is bent upon spending money for something, but while the St. Domingo and Mexican annexation schemes have nothing at all to recommend them, there would undoubtedly be some strong arguments in favor of the canal.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SUIT.

The bill in equity recently filed by the United States against the officers and stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad, the Credit Mobilier, the Wyoming Coal and Mining Company, the Omaha Bridge and Transfer Company, and others, is epitomized by the Philadelphia *Ledger* as follows: It sets forth the indebtedness of the "Union Pacific" to the United States for bonds issued and interest due and unpaid. The bonds amount to $27,236,512, and the unpaid interest to $6,198,709, making together $33,435,221. The bill then goes on to state that the Company has issued first mortgage bonds to the amount of $27,237,000; "income bonds" to the amount of $10,000,000; "land grant bonds" to the amount of $8,811,000; "bridge bonds" to the amount of $2,468,000; and has a floating debt of $2,000,000, making in all evidences of debt of $50,416,000 over and above the $33,435,221 due to the United States—the aggregate bonded debt and unpaid interest being $83,851,221. As to a large portion of the above described bonds issued by the Company the bill declares them to have been unlawfully issued and divided. Mention is then made of the stock certificates issued, which amount to $36,732,300, making the aggregate of the money represented by the paper issues of the Company and the bonds and interest due to the United States, $120,584,033. The issue of the stock certificates is declared in the bill to have been procured by fraudulent combination of the principal parties, contracting *for themselves* on one side as the Union Pacific Railroad Company, *with themselves* on the other side as "Hoxie" and the "Credit Mobilier" Company. It further declares that plates are being engraved for "sinking fund mortgage bonds" to the amount of $16,000,000, and that, unless enjoined, said bonds would soon be "on the market;" "that the Company is bankrupt;" that the cost of its railroad and telegraph lines "*was considerably less than half* of the sum represented by the aggregate of stock certificates and pretended liabilities issued by the Company," a large part of which were issued unlawfully; that the Company's earnings are not sufficient to pay interest on its evidences of debt; and that "new ties and rails will be necessary" for nearly the whole road "within two or three years."

The bill further describes how the chief conspirators distributed about 70,000 shares of stock among themselves; how they in the same manner divided $1,250,000 of first mortgage bonds; how they brought about a "direct spoliation" of $3,000,000 of stock and bonds; the contrivances by which they gave themselves contracts at "their own prices," with excessive profits; and the "covers and devices" by which, "under the appearance of contracts," they were enabled "to distribute among themselves the property of the Company."

RAILROAD NOTES.

The Boston *Traveller* supplies the following statement of the percentages of expenditures to income on the eight trunk roads running from Boston, during the year ending on the 30th of September last:

Boston & Albany, 74¼ per cent.
Boston, Hartford & Erie, 73¾ per cent.
Boston & Lowell, 77 per cent.
Boston & Maine, 76 92-100 per cent.
Boston & Providence, 72 89-100 per cent.
Eastern, 68 47-100 per cent.
Fitchburg, 76 per cent.
Old Colony, 66 70-100 per cent.
Average for eight roads, 73¾ per cent.

The New York, Oswego & Midland Railroad Company has been reorganized, with Mr. George Opdyke for President, and a new Board of Directors composed of wealthy capitalists. At a meeting of the Company it was agreed to procure immediately $4,000,000. Of this amount $3,750,000 have been already subscribed, and the remainder will be forthcoming at once. With this amount it is proposed to complete the road and place it upon a sound financial footing.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 30.

To-day having been set apart for the decoration of the soldiers' graves, the Board of Trade held no meeting, as a body, but several of its members gathered in the halls of the building, and traded as they usually do on holidays. Business was comparatively spirited, owing to the miserable weather, which excited renewed apprehensions of the corn yield. It was not only stormy last night, but disagreeably cold yesterday and to-day. The low temperature of this morning was certainly discouraging, even to those who have hitherto hoped against hope for a turn that will permit a fair crop.

The cold chill made it exceedingly disagreeable in the corridors, and suggested to many that it would have been well to open the rooms as usual, if trading were to be permitted at all. Probably not more than a baker's dozen of those who hung around there during the greater part of the day really wanted to stay, and they only because they had nowhere else to go. The rest were there under virtual compulsion,—obliged to watch the market in the interest of themselves or clients, so long as there was a market to be watched. A man who has orders to buy, or sell, at a certain figure, which he has been looking out for during several days, does not like to know that that figure was touched in his absence, and the opportunity gone by, perhaps not to return for months. Hence he stands round miserably, thinking bad words if he do not utter them, and wishing the day were over or the market at Jericho. There is not one in a hundred of the trading members of the Board of Trade who would not prefer that there be no holiday adjournments if there must be trading.

On the other hand, there are a great many who would be glad of the opportunity to take a day off now and then, if they could do it without the fear that the market would run away from under their feet during such absence.

What is wanted is an extension of the present 9 and 5 o'clock rule, which is now best liked by those who strenuously opposed its passage a few weeks ago. Let the Board of Trade resolve that it will recognize no contracts made on days which the Board declares to be holidays, and the curbstone assemblage would soon assume its true character,—which is none at all. All that would be necessary for the protection of the rights of members would be to provide that no holiday shall be declared without a week's notice, when such holiday falls upon the last day of either half of the month, or on a day when storage charges accumulate on the holders of produce. The members of the Board could then prepare for a holiday, and make arrangements to enjoy it, knowing that any trading that transpired in their absence would be of the irresponsible order.

THE MARKETS.

There was really a large business transacted to-day in produce,—for a holiday,—though the trading was principally speculative. Country orders were unusually numerous, and many of them necessarily went unfilled. The shipping movement was active.

Dry goods were again quoted quiet, and without change in values. A moderate number of orders were received through the mails, but the attendance of buyers in person was noticeably small. The grocery trade continues dull at about former quotations, the only change noted being a reduction in diamond drips syrup of 5c per gallon. Butter was moving freely at the prices current earlier in the week, or at 10@20c for poor to good, and at 23@25c for choice. The supply is not excessive, and prices may be considered steady. Bagging remains quiet, at 36½c for Stark, at 35c for Ludlow, at 34½c for Lewiston, and 32c for American. No new features were developed in connection with the fish market. Dealers report continued activity in the demand, and prices are firmly held. Dried fruits remain dull, with prices rather in buyers' favor. In the hay, hide, and leather market, the changes, if any, are unimportant, a fair amount of sales being accomplished at substantially yesterday's prices. Oils were generally steady, quotations being 19@19½c for carbon, 73c for extra lard, $1.00@1.05 for linseed, and 56@57c for turpentine.

A liberal trade in lumber is reported at the yards at about yesterday's range of prices. A large fleet of lumber vessels arrived at the docks last evening. There was a fair amount of trading in the better grades this morning, but coarse lumber moved slowly. Shingles sold at $3.00 and lath at $2.50. Building materials, metals, and iron were in moderate demand at the quoted prices. Nails were fairly active at $5.00 rates. Wool, hops, and broom-corn were unchanged. Seeds were inactive and nominal at $1.25@1.35 for Hungarian, 80c@$1.00 for millet, and $4.00@4.25 for timothy. Green fruits were in moderate demand. Lemons and oranges remain firm, but apples are slow and easy. Strawberries were in better supply and a trifle lower. The offerings of poultry were light, particularly chickens, which were in fair local request and firm. Eggs were also firm, owing to a good inquiry and moderate supply.

Lake freights were active at ¼c decline on corn to Buffalo, which was taken at 4¼c. A corresponding reduction was quoted to other points, as 10½c for corn and 11½c for wheat to Oswego and Kingston. Wheat to Buffalo was nominal at 5c; there being nothing done, simply because there is almost no wheat left to ship out. Freight-room was engaged in the morning for 328,000 bu corn, the total number of vessels chartered being 9.

Highwines were inactive, and nominally unchanged, at 91c asked and 90@90½c bid per gallon.

Provisions were quiet and steady, with a moderate demand for pork and lard, and very little offering. There was no change in quotations from yesterday, when the market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $16.15@16.20; do seller July, $16.50@16.55; do seller August, $16.85@16.87½; lard, cash or seller June, $8.50; do seller July, $8.75@8.80; do seller August, $9.00; summer do, $7.90@8.00. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅜@6½c for shoulders; 8⅜@8½c for short ribs; and 8⅝@8¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅜@6¾c. English meats, 8⅜@8⅝c for short ribs; 8½@9c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders; 9½c for clear ribs ; 9⅞c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7¾@8c; grease quotable at 5½@6¾c. Sales were reported of 1,000 tcs lard, seller June, at 8½c.

Flour was inactive, and nominal at yesterday's range of prices, as follows:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.50	@	11.00
Red winter extras	7.00	@	8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.25	@	7.50
Low to medium	5.00	@	6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@	11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50	@	8.00
Spring superfines	3.00	@	5.50
Rye flour	4.15	@	4.40
Bran	8.00	@	8.75

Wheat was active, and averaged ⅝@1c higher than on Thursday, though closing at nearly the same range on both days. Liverpool was early reported 1d per 100 lbs higher on white wheat, and there were a good many country orders in, while the easier feeling in lake freights helped to higher prices, though the shipping movement was practically nothing, as freight room had previously been taken for very nearly all the wheat now here. The question in wheat is not so much the price as determined by the coming crop, as the amount that will be here to meet options as they come due. Discrimination in freights is attracting to Milwaukee a much larger proportion of wheat than ever before, and the consequence is light receipts here. We have almost none to meet the few May shorts yet out, and the probabilities are that the June receipts will be no larger than can be easily handled by the long interest, while the same conditions promise to obtain in July. These things cause a free speculative buying, even on the part of those who believe the crop will be plentiful, and are therefore free sellers of seller the year at 13c below next month's prices. Seller June opened at $1.28, advanced to $1.28⅝, declined to $1.27½, rose to $1.28¼, and fell back to sellers at $1.27⅞ at the close. Seller July sold at $1.26½@1.27⅛, closing with free sellers at $1.27. Seller the year sold at $1.15; there were numerous offerings on country account, and few buyers. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, was nominal,—generally held at $1.30, and probably could not have been had for less. The other grades were entirely nominal, at $1.35@1.35½ for No. 1, $1.19@1.20 for No. 3, and $1.02@1.03 for rejected.

Corn was active, and averaged ½c higher, though irregular. The market was quiet but strong early, under a good demand, with few sellers; then weakened, as the higher prices brought out an increased number of offerings; and again advanced, as it began to be rumored around that freight room had been engaged to carry out a large part of a million bu. The early strength was partially consequent upon the weakness in freights, and partially in sympathy with wheat, as well as because the weather continued very cold. It was, however, stated that the thermometric depression was confined to Chicago and the country immediately around us, though this morning the wind was from the north and northeast all over the United States above the latitude of Cairo. Seller June opened at 39⅛c, advanced at 39½c, receded to 39c, and closed firm at 39⅛@39⅜c. Regular No. 2 was nominal at 38⅝c bid. Seller July sold at 42⅝@43⅛c; and seller August at 44⅞@45⅝c, both closing with the inside bid.

Oats were active and firm at an advance of ⅛@¼c, in sympathy with corn, the demand being entirely for options, except 1,500 bu No. 2, strictly fresh, which sold at 32½c. Seller June sold at 32⅞@32⅝c, and seller July at 34⅛@34¼c, both closing firm at the outside.

Rye was inactive, and nominally unchanged, at 68½c for No. 2.

Barley was quiet and unchanged, with very little demand, and stocks reduced to a low point. The range is about 70@78c for No. 2, 63@75c for No. 3, and 43@49c for rejected; the inside in the Rock Island Elevator, and the outside in other houses. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2, regular, at 70c.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Daily Chronicle* has the following on the provision movement and its prospects:

> Receipts of summer hogs at prominent points West appear to be increasing heavily, and prices declining rapidly. This has upset the calculations of the bulls, and they now find themselves carrying most all the stock in the country, bought up at the fancy prices produced by their own blowing, and the meat begins to feel heavy, especially in view of the fact that Europe and the South, profiting by experience of former years, paying fancy prices later in the season, bought largely early, while prices were low, and are now enjoying their bacon and greens at cheap cost. A liberal cotton crop and good prices enabled the planters to buy freely early, and the unusual demand during the winter shows they took advantage of it, and laid in enough to last till late in the season, as a rule, by which time summer meats will be plenty. The eminent "Porkville" (formerly Hogopolis), engineer and pilot of the move, appears to have put on too much steam and have let the boiler burst and scald all the passengers on the "Salt River packet" "bacon ring." Some of the passengers were blown so high up in the air by the explosion it is feared they will never come down again. It is reported very few Chicago passengers were on board the boat, the seven-foot pork sage of that village, rather shaking his head and expressing the opinion that the "old thing wouldn't work nohow." When an idea has passed through his entire length it is apt to come out pretty well cleaned of imperfections.

The San Francisco *Market Review* says:

> An improved feeling pervades commercial circles generally, and there is a manifest increase in the volume of business. Orders for general merchandise from the interior are constantly reaching us, while country buyers are more numerous than for a long time past. Our jobbers exhibit a greater willingness to make liberal purchases of staple goods than for months past. As a general remark, our wholesale jobbers of groceries, provisions, etc., are carrying lighter stocks than customary, and are in a good position to extend their business. Our crop prospects are without question improving day by day, and unless some unforeseen accident occurs to blast the wheat plant within the next twenty days, there is not a doubt but that we will have a surplus of 300,000 tons wheat and flour for export in the year to come; and while our wheat crop is thus promising, that of barley and oats are likely to give us the usual average returns. The hay crop will be large, and so also of less important articles. As for fruits and vegetables, including grapes, we will gather full average crops. And for all this abundance we have cause for much thankfulness; while our mines of the precious metals are yielding more abundantly than ever.

LATEST.

In the afternoon a report that London was lower caused wheat to decline to $1.27½ seller June, and $1.26⅝ seller July. The market closed firmer, at $1.27⅝@1.27¾c, and $1.26⅞. Corn was inactive in the afternoon, so far as sales were concerned, closing nominally the same as above.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 30.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request at $1.82@1.87 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were quiet and unchanged. We repeat: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.50@2.60; do mediums, $2.40@2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@2.00; green peas (in brls), $1.40@1.50; yellow, do (in bags), $1.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand is improving slightly. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $6.50@7.50 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 85c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.75@2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $7.00@7.50; sewer brick, $10.00; country brick, $12.00, delivered; Milwaukee pressed, $32.50, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Indiana pressed, $22.00@24.00; do common, $12.00; fire clay, per brl, $8.00, or $10.00 per ton. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 50 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x60 to 40x60		45.00

BROOM CORN—There was no change to make note of. The inquiry is restricted mainly to fair to choice grades, which are quite firm. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@7c; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—The demand for this staple continues steadily fair and the market rules comparatively firm for all grades above common. Receipts are not large for the season, and thus far sellers have managed to prevent any considerable accumulation. We quote: Strictly choice yellow, 23@25c; medium to good, 18@21c; inferior to common, 10@17c.

BAGGING—There was a light movement in this class of goods at substantially previous rates. Stocks are full and the general market is not particularly buoyant, though dealers do not seem anxious to increase sales at the sacrifice of prices: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32c; Amoskeag, 33½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

CHEESE—The demand for cheese was fair and fine goods were steady at the quoted prices. Low grades are neglected and sell at irregular prices. We make no change in our quotations: New York factory, new, 12½@13½c; Elgin factory, 12½@13½c; Ohio factory, new, 11@12½c; Western factory, new, 11@12½c.

COAL—Prices were somewhat unsettled all around, but if we except Blossburg and Indiana block, which are off 50c per ton, no quotable changes were noted: Lehigh, lump, $12.00; prepared, $12.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $8.50; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Trade under this head continues light, and chiefly in flour and whisky barrels, though packers' goods are wanted now and then. The supply is ample. We quote: Pork barrels, at $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@50c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Met with a fair local inquiry, and owing to moderate offerings were firm at 14c. Some dealers were asking 14½c. Sales include 40 cases at 14c.

FEATHERS—Were in good request and firm. The receipts are very light. We quote: Prime to choice live geese at 75@77c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 82@86c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 45@70c; chicken, 8@10c.

FISH—There were no new features to note in connection with the fish market. Steady activity prevails, and prices are firm as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.87½@7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.50@11.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.75@7.00; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 35@37c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Little or no improvement was noticeable in the fruit market. Orders were few and small, and prices for most goods in the list were easy. No quotable change was reported. We repeat our list: FOREIGN—Dates, 8¼@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.35@2.45; Zante currants, 7½@7¾c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5@5½c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 17@19c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9@9½c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@6c.

GROCERIES—Jobbers were not very well satisfied with the situation of the grocery market, trade being sluggish in all departments. Very few interior merchants were to be seen, while the orders by mail were by no means liberal, and the aggregate distribution was small. Prices were generally steady, a decline of 5c in "Diamond drips" syrup being the only quotable change. Coffees continue strong. We quote:

BI CARB. SODA—7¾@8¼c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@33½c; O. G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26½@27c; fancy Rio, 24½@25c; choice do, 24½@24¾c; prime Rio, 24@24½c; good do, 23½@23¾c; common do, 22½@23c; roasting do, 21½@22c; Singapore, 24½@24¾c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25@25½c; do, prime, 24½@24¾c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20@20½c; stearine, full weight, 15@15½c; do short weight, 14@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 8¾@9c; Louisiana, 7¾@8¼c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13@13½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 11¾@12c; A, standard, 10¾@11c; do No. 2, 10¾@10⅞c; B, 10⅝@10¾c; extra C, 10⅛@10⅜c; C No. 2, 10⅛@10⅜c; yellow C, 10@10⅛c; choice brown, 10@10⅛c; prime do, 9¾@9⅞c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@10c; do prime, 9¼@9⅝c; do fair, 8¾@9⅛c; common, 7¾@8¼c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23¾@24½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6⅜@6⅝c; German mottled, 6⅜@6⅝c; Golden West, 6@6⅛c; White Lily, 6⅜@6⅞c; White Rose, 6⅜@6⅝c; brown Windsor, 4½@4⅝c; palm, 6@6⅛c; Savon Imperial, 6¾@6⅞c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons and oranges continue firm. Strawberries were quite plenty and a trifle lower. Prices are given below: Apples, good to choice, $4.00@5.50 per brl; fancy, $5.50@6.50 from store. Lemons, $8.00@9.00. Oranges, $8.00@10.00. Pineapples, $2.50@4.50 per doz. Bananas $3.00@7.00 per bunch. Gooseberries, 10@12½c per quart. Strawberries, 20@35c.

HOPS—Were quiet and nominal at 25@45c for common to choice Western.

HAY—Dealers report a continued good demand at full prices. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; prairie pressed, $12.00@13.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@17.50; prairie, loose, $14.00@16.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The movement in hides was far from being active, but the market exhibited a firm tone, and we continue to quote: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 10½@11c; do heavy, 9½@10c; part cured, 9@9½c; green calf, 15@16c; veal kip, 12½@13c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 10½c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—The general trade is dull, and concessions are made now and then for large lots of common iron. Steel remains firm. We repeat:

Iron	4 3-10	@	4 5-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@	6 5-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¼	@	7	rates
Russia iron		20@21c		rates
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c		₱ lb
Norway iron	9	@	9½c	₱ lb
Norway nail rods	9¾	@	10c	₱ lb
German plow steel	11	@	12c	₱ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@	12½c	₱ lb
American tool steel	17½	@	18c	₱ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@	20	₱ lb
English tool steel	21½	@	23	rates
English spring steel	11	@	12½c	rates

LEATHER—Prices were steady and firm as given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ₱ lb	41@	43
Kip, ₱ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ₱ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	33@	35
Rough upper damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	33

OAK.

Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.50
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.10@	1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand is moderate at the quotations following:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do, 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00; do, 20x28, $29.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Are in fair request. The market is weak at $5.00. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $5.00 rates; 8d do, $5.25; 6d do, $5.50; 4d do, $5.87½; 3d do, $6.50; 3d do, fine, $8.00; 2d do, $8.25; clinch, $7.37½.

NAVAL STORES—Dealers report a fair trade at former prices: Manilla rope, ₱ lb, 19c; sisal rope, ₱ lb, 16@17c; hemp sash cord, ₱ lb, 20@25c; marline, ₱ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ₱ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₱ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ₱ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, brl, bale, $5.00@6.00.

OILS—No new features were noted in this market. The demand was liberal, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, and prices were generally firmly sustained. We quote: Carbon, 19@19½c; extra oil, 73@75c; No. 1, 68@70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 87c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot, oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 56@57c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20c; naphtha, common, 16@17c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Met with only a moderate inquiry, and values were not subjected to any important change. Below are the current rates:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermilion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermilion	23.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3¼@3½c
In bladders	3¾@4 c

PIG-IRON—Was steady at the annexed prices: Scotch (according to brand), $62.00@66.00; Tuscarawas, $61.00; Massillon, $61.00; Lake Superior, $58.00@59.00; Chicago stone coal, $57.00; Missouri stone coal, $57.00@58.00.

POULTRY—The offerings were light, and chickens, being in fair local demand, were firm at $4.25@5.00; spring do at $2.00@3.00. Turkeys were slow at 11½@12c. Sales include 6 coops chickens at $4.50.

POTATOES—Old potatoes are rather slow since new have appeared in the market. Car-lots of peachblows are quotable at 45@50c, and new sell at $3.50@4.50 per brl.

SALT—Was in moderate request. Annexed are the quotations: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.50@4.75; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.50; ground alum, $2.30@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SEEDS—There was no session of the Board of Trade to-day, hence we can only quote the seed market inactive and nominal, at $1.30@1.35 for good to prime Hungarian; millet at 80c@$1.00; timothy at $3.75@4.25; clover, $4.75@5.00.

TEAS—Prices were without change. A fair number of orders were placed at the following quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsue, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 85c@$1.00; fair to good do, 65@75c; common do, 40@45c; common to fine colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote: CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c. PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c. SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Was firm at former quotations as follows: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Were in moderate demand at the annexed prices: Peas, $3.00@3.50 per bu; string beans, $3.00 per box; cucumbers, 75@90c per doz; new onions, per brl, $7.00; spinach, $1.00@2.00 per brl; radishes, 25@40c; squash, 7@8c per lb; asparagus, 50c@$1.00; pie plant, 1@2½c per lb; lettuce, 25@50c per doz; cabbage, $1.75@2.00 per doz; turnips, 30@50c per doz; beets, 30@40c per doz; tomatoes, $3.00; carrots, 40@50c.

WOOL—The market is quiet and unchanged. Following are the quotations for old wool:

Tub, washed, extra medium	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to fair	45@48c
Common dingy	40@45c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	37@42c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	28@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	27@30c
Super, pulled	38@42c
Extra, pulled	38@44c

Burry wool 10@20c less.

Prices for new wool will probably be from 3@5c lower than the above.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 30.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	6,057	5,920	152
Tuesday	5,166	8,258	1,583
Wednesday	3,216	13,848	629
Thursday	3,036	12,632	452
Friday	1,900	8,500	400
Total	19,425	49,158	3,216

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,603	3,777	
Tuesday	2,740	6,312	404
Wednesday	2,643	7,992	712
Thursday	2,966	9,161	....
Total	11,952	27,242	1,116

CATTLE—There was a little more life in the cattle trade to-day, and, despite the discouraging tone of telegrams from the East, the prevalent feeling seemed rather firmer. Large as have been the arrivals, there has been no large accumulation of any class of stock, and the moderate number received to-day enabled sellers to get the yards pretty well cleaned up, barely 1,000 head remaining unsold at the close. This number is principally composed of good to choice shipping steers, of from 1,200 to 1,350 lbs average. All offerings that would answer the purposes of local butchers were readily disposed of, and fat pony steers of from 1,050 to 1,150 lbs average also met with quick sale at relatively high prices, the former commanding $4.00@5.25, and the latter $5.00@5.35. The extreme range of the market was $3.50@5.85, with most of the transfers at $5.00@5.60.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$5.80@6.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.50@5.70
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.80@5.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@5.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@4.90
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.65@5.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	good steers	1,248	$5.20
15	choice steers	1,417	5.65
31	extra steers	1,364	5.85
34	choice steers	1,312	5.60
17	good steers	1,195	5.45
13	good steers	1,140	5.30
76	Texas steers	934	4.90
17	good steers	1,034	5.45
16	good steers	1,234	5.50
16	good steers	1,157	5.25
33	choice steers	1,329	5.80
30	good steers	1,308	5.50
15	good steers	1,231	5.50
64	good steers	1,252	5.35
14	good steers	1,255	5.50
65	choice steers	1,282	5.62½
236	Texas steers	1,220	5.30
17	good steers	1,145	5.12½
34	good steers	1,286	5.40
16	choice steers	1,472	5.75
15	choice steers	1,396	5.75
94	good steers	1,108	5.20
19	good steers	1,307	5.40
31	extra steers	1,364	5.80
67	good steers	1,308	5.30
12	medium steers	1,247	5.15
50	medium steers	1,230	5.15
29	choice steers	1,438	5.75
16	good steers	1,270	5.50
64	choice steers	1,330	5.65
63	choice steers	1,313	5.50
34	choice steers	1,316	5.55
47	extra steers	1,329	5.85
47	choice steers	1,260	5.50
36	Texas steers	970	5.38
19	Texas steers	934	5.50
36	Texas steers	969	5.37½
22	butchers' steers	1,024	5.05
16	butchers' steers	1,123	5.12½
18	butchers' steers	1,150	5.25
19	Cherokee steers	1,110	4.70
19	butchers' steers	1,091	5.35

HOGS—The hog market was somewhat firmer than on yesterday, the improvement being due to the smaller supply on sale. Only about 8,000 head arrived to-day, against 12,632 yesterday, and 13,848 on Wednesday, but there were several thousand stale hogs in the pens, which made the supply quite equal to the wants of the trade, and sellers were not able to much more than sustain prices, light, smooth "Yorkers" being the only description for which any considerable advance was obtained. These sold about 5c higher than during yesterday afternoon, $4.90@5.00 being paid in a few instances. Sales were reported at $4.60@4.70 for poor to common, at $4.75@4.80 for medium, and at $4.85@4.90 for good to choice.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
118	216	$4.75	56	268	$5.00	45	278	$4.90
50	220	4.70	56	236	5.00	98	229	4.65
54	196	4.75	49	268	5.00	55	239	4.70
57	190	4.75	176	192	5.00	77	276	4.65
42	183	4.65	46	285	4.75	55	248	4.85
58	229	4.70	59	213	4.75	51	227	4.70
57	213	4.70	55	241	4.65	51	252	4.70
116	200	4.80	53	209	4.85	56	215	4.75
54	261	4.65	44	236	4.70	58	182	4.70
51	252	4.60	61	196	4.87½	52	200	4.75
60	227	4.70	59	209	4.77½	58	200	4.75
67	191	4.75	60	209	4.77½	50	204	4.70
123	245	4.75	51	291	4.80	31	200	4.70
68	185	4.85	57	220	4.80	26	249	4.70
60	200	4.75	103	223	4.75	44	259	4.80
108	241	4.90	54	236	4.70	54	243	4.75
60	200	4.80	51	246	4.75	68	236	4.70
64	240	4.70	63	212	4.75	58	227	4.70
61	212	4.80						

SHEEP—Continue scarce, and the market is unsettled. The offerings were disposed of at higher prices than prevailed early in the week, though prices were so irregular that it is quite impossible to give reliable quotations.

LUMBER.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 30.

Another large fleet of vessels came in late last evening, and somewhere in the neighborhood of 50 cargoes were on the market. The trading was principally in the better qualities, good to choice strips and boards selling at $14.00@16.50. A cargo, mostly thick clear, sold at $18.00, and one (Muskegon) of Orton's mill run at $17.00. The common grades moved slowly. In the afternoon there was but little doing. Posts and scantling are quotable at $10.00@10.50; common boards and fair do at $10.00@13.00; lath, $2.50; shingles, $3.00. Annexed are the sales: Pilot, from Muskegon, 110 m ft boards and strips at $13.00, lath, $2.50. Geo. Steele, from Oconto, 210 m ft strips and boards at $14.37½, lath, $2.50. Col. Ellsworth, from Oconto, 260 m ft, largely strips, at $16.50. Gazelle, from Muskegon, 60 m ft strips and boards at $15.00, 184 m lath at $2.50, mill-tally. Cargo schr Mary, from Menominee, 75 m ft common strips and boards at $11.00. Cargo prop Menominee, 1,260 m shingles at $3.00. Cargo schr P. Hayden, from Muskegon, 110 m ft strips and boards at $13.50; 50 m lath at $2.50. Cargo schr Regulator, from Muskegon, 118 m ft Orton's mill-run at $17.00. Cargo schr Curlew, from Muskegon, 170 m ft strips and boards at $14.50. Cargo schr Scoville, from Muskegon, 95 m ft strips and boards at $16.50. Cargo schr Kate Howard, from Ludington, 98 m ft mill-run lumber at $18.00, Ludington tally. Cargo barge City of Grand Haven, from Grand Haven, 248 m ft strips and boards at $15.00. Cargo schr Carrier, from Manistee, 70 m ft timber at $12.00; 130 m ft joist and scantling at $10.50, Manistee tally. Cargo schr Jones, from Muskegon, 115 m ft strips and boards at $14.50; 13 m lath at $2.50. Cargo schr Clipper City, from Grand Haven, 125 m ft strips and boards at $14.00; lath at $2.50.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00; Ludington, $2.75@3.00; Muskegon, $2.25@2.50; Oconto, $3.50@4.00; Menominee, $2.85@3.00; Pentwater, $2.75; White Lake, $2.50@2.75; Grand Haven, $2.50.

AT THE YARDS.

Dealers report an active trade at the yards, the demand on both local and interior account being of a liberal character. Following are the ruling prices:

First clear	$52.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@42.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	23.00	@24.00
Common siding	20.00	@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	34.00	@36.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00	@40.00
A stock boards	30.00	@33.00
B stock boards	26.00	@28.00
C stock boards	16.00	@20.00
Common boards	13.00	@15.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	13.00	@14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	14.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@15.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	2.75	@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@75.00; common, $40.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@45.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00.

Cherry—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $35.00@40.00.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED......May 30.

Schr Setta, Saugatuck, 40 m lumber.
Schr Jennie, White Lake, 60 m lumber.
Schr Clipper City, Grand Haven, 125 m lumber.
Schr Ida, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber, 300 m shingles.
Schr Maggie Thompson, White Lake, 155 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Katie Howard, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Schr Harriett Ann, White Lake, 80 m lumber.
Schr America, Sturgeon Bay, 245 m lumber.
Schr Black Hawk, Lincoln, 100 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr B. F. Wade, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr White Oak, Manistee, 15 m lumber.
Schr Atalanta, Muskegon, 240 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr City of Sheboygan, Menominee, 2,200 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr Mary, Menominee, 88 m lumber, 20 m lath, 10 m shingles.
Bark Menominee, Menominee, 240 m lumber.
Schr G. G. Cooper, Erie, 640 tons coal.
Schr Minnie Williams, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Brig Roscius, Buffalo, 400 tons coal.
Schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Regulator, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 115 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 155 m lumber.
Schr E. Scoville, Muskegon, 165 m lumber.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Jones, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Pride, Muskegon, 65 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Jones, Muskegon, 118 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr J. O. Moss, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr John Tibbets, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 215 m lumber.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, 115 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Scow South Side, White Lake, 125 m lumber.
Brig Fostoria, Manistee, 225 m lumber.
Schr Mediator, Pensaukee, 240 m lumber, 35 m lath.
Schr Mary B. Hale, Oconto, 235 m lumber, 86 m lath.
Schr Madison, Ludington, 75 m lath.
Schr W. Soutet, Grand Haven, 170 m lumber.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, 120 m shingles, 100 tons iron, 535 pkgs fish.
Prop Montgomery, Detroit, 33 half brls fish.
Schr A. L. Potter, Escanaba, 485 gross tons pig iron.
Bark L. C. Woodruff, Erie, 900 tons coal.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, 240 m lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Schr E. Ellinwood, White Lake, 170 m lumber, 30 m lath, 60 pkgs fish.
Scow Dan Hays, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr J. F. Tracey, Manistee, 135 m lumber.
Schr Mears, Buffalo, 750 tons coal.
Schr Flying Cloud, Suamico, 220 m lumber, 30 m lath, 30 m shingles.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.

CLEARED......May 30.

Prop James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, 16,000 bu oats, 22,400 bu corn, 1,200 brls flour, 500 sacks oil-cake.
Prop Champion, Ogdensburgh, 8,770 bu corn, 200 brls flour, 50 brls pork, 40 brls eggs.
Schr Flying Mist, Buffalo, 21,400 bu corn.
Schr Annie Sherwood, Buffalo, 42,000 bu corn.
Schr St. Lawrence, Port Colborne, 21,711 bu oats.
Schr America, Sturgeon Bay, 500 bu oats.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, cargo of sundries.
Prop J. S. Hurd, Marquette, 1,000 bu oats and sundries, 1,912 bu oats.
Schr Potomac, Raymond's Pier, 200 bu oats, 10 brls flour, 100 lbs butter, 4 brls pork, 4 brls beef.
Schr Mears, Buffalo, 30,000 bu wheat.

Lake Freights

were active at 4¼c for corn to Buffalo. Following are the charters: Schrs Harrison, J. C. King, A. Smith, Camden, Naiad, Richard Winslow, City of Painsville, corn at 4¼c, to Buffalo; schr Golden Fleece (yesterday p. m.), corn to Buffalo, on private terms; prop City of London, corn to Collingwood, on private terms. Total capacity equal to 328,000 bu.

Miscellaneous.

The vessels on the lake last night were roughly handled by the storm which raged so violently, and nearly all of them were damaged to some extent. About 2 o'clock this morning, the schr Honest John, while endeavoring to enter the harbor, struck against the south pier, and was seriously damaged. Her side was broken in, and she would have sunk immediately if it had not been for her cargo of lumber. She drifted along the pier, and the men succeeded in getting off. About half of her deck load was lost. The tugs Van Schaack and Shields towed her in this morning, her entire cargo being under water.

—The following cargoes of ore are in transit through the rivers from Escanaba to Cleveland and Erie: Prop Forest City, 1,105 tons; schr William McGregor, 1,278 tons; schr Bessie Smith, 1,419 tons; prop Selah Chamberlain, 1,236 tons; schr Monitor, 568 tons; schr C. Hinckley, 589 tons; schr S. L. Mather, 942 tons; total, 7,137 tons.

—The schrs Cousin Mary and C. C. Butts, both lumber laden, were also brought in waterlogged. The St. Peter lost all her best stays, and the Hungarian her yawl boat. Several other vessels suffered more or less, and it is quite probable that there were other disasters which have not yet been heard of. Fortunately most of the large fleet of lumber vessels at the docks, arrived earlier in the evening, and thus escaped.

—The Lake Erie, a new propeller, was launched at St. Catharines, Ont., 22d inst. She is full canal size.

—The party which left to rescue the schr Marquette, ashore at Grand Island, Lake Superior, have returned, the vessel having been entirely broken up beyond recovery. The Marquette was comparatively new, and a three-master of some 400 tons burthen.

—The schr Willie Keller, which arrived at the Detroit dry dock Monday, minus her mizzenmast, has now received a new spar and is ready to sail westward.

—On the 21st inst. a new three-masted barge-schr, called the J. H. Rutter, was launched at Marine City. She was built by David Lester, for the Toledo & Saginaw Transportation Company. Her dimensions are: Length, 210 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet, and a carrying capacity of 60,000 bu corn. Probable cost, $45,000.

BUFFALO, May 28.—Charters reported: Schr P. S. Marsh, coal to Chicago at $1.00 per ton, free. Reported by H. H. Smith, Esq.: Schr Ataunto, coal to Chicago at $1.00, free; schr Onward, coal to Racine at $1.25, free; schr F. Morrell, Coal to Duluth at $1.50 free, and iron ore back from Marquette to Buffalo at $4.50 per ton; schr Sardinia, coke from Sandusky to Marquette at $1.50, free, and iron ore back to Cleveland at $3.50 per ton, season contract; schr Southwest, iron ore from Marquette to Buffalo at $4.00 per ton.

—Capt. Gillan, of the schr H. W. Converse, was lost overboard and drowned Monday night, on the passage from Belleville to Oswego.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

Cabin Passage $80, $90, and $100 Currency.

Excursion Tickets at favorable rates. Intending passengers should make early application for berths.

STEERAGE, $29.00 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

Parthia	May 31	Scotia	June 11
Cuba	June 4	Abyssinia	June 14
Samaria	June 7	Algeria	June 18

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent. N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regularlines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE......May 28
GLAMORGAN......June 18

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin......$80 currency
Second Cabin......55 currency
Steerage......30 currency
Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff......$33

Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF NEW YORK......Thursday, June 5, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, June 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE......Thursday, June 12, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, June 14, 8 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $85 and $100 Gold.

Steerage, to British Ports......$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports......35.00 Currency.
Steerage, to Bremen or Scandinavian Ports......38.00 Currency.

SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent, 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

ALLAN LINE

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

First-class Steamships, Unsurpassed for Speed and Comfort, running on the Shortest Sea Routes between

EUROPE AND AMERICA

RATES OF PASSAGE:

CABIN as low as by any other FIRST-CLASS LINES. Return tickets at great reduction.

STEERAGE Tickets either to or from Europe, also at lowest rates, and through to points in the West lower than by other lines.

RATES OF FREIGHT:

Tariff arranged on all classes Merchandise from Liverpool or Glasgow THROUGH to Chicago.

For other information, or freight contracts, apply at the Company's Office, 72 and 74 LaSalle-st.

ALLAN & CO., Agents.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as as follows:

VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons......Wednesday, June 11.
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons......Wednesday, June 25.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons......Wednesday, July 9.

Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

Steerage office, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

Is the cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES.

The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second-st., Philadelphia.

D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

DR. STONE,

Confidential Physician, 112 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

(A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases," of both sexes, at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed. All "female difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free.

Dr. TOWNSEND,

183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with safety and success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Early Decay, "Special Diseases," and the whole train of gloomy attendants, Loss of Memory, Energy, &c. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000.

Bonds Due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent, payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New York.

$600,000, or Ten per Cent of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of......$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 18 Broad-st., New York.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Spring Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:20 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:20 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation.	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:18 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 6:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:18 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	* 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	[illegible]25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	[illegible]15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	[illegible]15 p. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Kankakee Passenger	[illegible]10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible] a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible] a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible] a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible] p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	‡ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, corner Randolph and LaSalle-st., and 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	2:30 a. m.	6:55 p. m.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*†6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*8:00 p. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ROSELLE.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Roselle Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	9:10 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a. m.	10:51 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	3:20 p. m.	7:21 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our New Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 9:54 a. m. [illegible]
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 6:10 p. m. [illegible]
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 10:20 p. m. [illegible]

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:57 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

"Touch Him Again If You Dare."

SUMMER RESORTS.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will be open for the reception of guests from June 1 to October 1, 1873. All communications for apartments should be addressed Charles E. Leland, Sturtevant House, New York, or Delavan House, Albany, N. Y., previous to the opening. Board, $4.50 per day.

CHARLES E. LELAND, Proprietors.

ANCIAL.
RE & MICHIGAN
UTHERN
Y COMPANY.
G FUND BONDS,
ND REGISTERED.
00,000.
, 1882, with Interest at
payable semi-annually,
ber, at the office of the
t Co. of New York.
Cent of the Loan, to be retired
y the Sinking Fund.
........$1,000 each,
,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each.
d Accrued Interest.
, CHASE & CO,
NKERS,
d-st., New York.

D TIME TABLE.
DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.
Arrangement.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.
& ALTON RAILROAD.
UKEE & St. PAUL RAILWAY.
NGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
CENTRAL RAILROAD.
ORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.
SLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
CHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
LLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.
WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
PACIFIC RAILROAD.
OLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Again If You Dare."

ER RESORTS.
DON HOTEL,
OGA SPRINGS.

NOT FORGOTTEN.

(Continued from the Second Page.)

on foot, carriages, &c. The procession, which was about one mile and a half in length, marched to the cemetery and decorated the graves, after which an oration was delivered by Capt. N. M. Hubbard. Business was almost entirely suspended, and the day generally observed as a holiday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., May 30.—Decoration Day was observed here with the most imposing ceremonies. A long procession of veteran soldiers, fire-companies, civil societies, etc., marched to the cemetery, where an oration was delivered by Capt. A. B. Hamilton, and an original poem read by Miss Birch Arnold, after which the graves in the Soldiers' Cemetery were decked with flowers, wreaths, etc. Although the weather was cold and cloudy, thousands of people took part in the exercises.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 30.—Soldiers' Memorial Day was observed to-day by a pretty general suspension of business. This afternoon a long procession, including several wagon-loads of soldiers' orphans, the University Battalion under command of Maj. Nicodemus, the escort, proceeded to Forest Hill Cemetery, where, in two separate enclosures, are some hundreds of Union and Confederate soldiers, who died in camp or hospital here. Gov. Washburn presided, and made the introductory remarks. After referring to this new testimonial of affection and gratitude to those who laid down their lives on the altar of their country, he expressed his satisfaction that the bitterness engendered by the war was fast dying out, except when kept alive by the machinations of bad men for base purposes, and hoped that by the lapse of another year all unfriendly feelings would have passed away, and the rights of all men be respected throughout the land. He then suggested the propriety of laying floral tributes on the graves of our late enemies as the token of a desire to bury in the grave all bitterness and animosity of the past, not as countenancing the crime or errors of those who sought to destroy the Union.

A brief but very appropriate address was finely delivered by Captain A. C. Parkinson, of the Madison *Democrat*, who referred to the significance of the custom of thus honoring the dead. He briefly alluded to the beginning and progress of the war, and the struggles and hardships which laid so many brave boys cold in death, and enfeebled and crippled so many more, and expressed the opinion that slavery was not the cause of the War, only a pretext for selfish, ambitious, and unprincipled men, such as still infested the land, and that we had special need to beware of sectionalisms and jealousies. He urged new devotion to the cause for which Union soldiers died.

An appropriate prayer was offered by the Rev. C. H. Richards, and songs were sung by the soldiers' orphans, who strewed the Union soldiers' graves with flowers. Some members of the Grand Army of the Republic and others then scattered some flowers on the rebel graves, and the exercises ended.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., May 30.—Decoration Day was appropiately observed here. Exercises were held in the public square in the afternoon, followed by impressive ceremonies at Springdale Cemetery. The Hon. N. E. Worthington was the orator of the day. The weather was extremely unfavorable, a heavy rain prevailing all day, interrupted only at intervals.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 30.—Upward of 4,000 people were in the city to-day, witnessing the decoration solemnities, which took place in the forenoon on the east side, and in the afternoon on the west side. The fire companies, Total Abstinence Society, Grand Army of the Republic, and civic authorities took active part. Gen. L. A. Hurlbut delivered the address. Quartettes of singers and the city band preceded and followed it with music. The procession was one-half mile in length. All places of business were closed during the day. The number of national dead in the cemetries here is just one hundred.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., May 30.—A tremendous crowd attended the decoration services at the Mound City National Cemetery to-day. The weather was beautiful, the music good, and the speeches excellent. The Hon. Isaac Clements, N. J. Kykendall, the Rev. H. B. Thayer, and others delivered addresses.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., May 30.—Decoration Day was well observed at all the principal points along the line of the I. C. & St. Louis Railroad, business being entirely suspended, the people giving themselves up for this purpose. At Milford Centre, Ohio, a large monument was unveiled.

PERSONAL.

A. Somervail, London, was at the Sherman yesterday.

Judge S. Kinnick, of St. Paul, is at the West Side Briggs House.

Judge John T. Cheny, Dixon, is at the West Side Briggs House.

Dr. A. H. Hayes, of Boston, was at the Sherman House yesterday.

The Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Grinnell, Iowa, is at the Gardner House.

The Hon. Ben Eggleston, of Cincinnati, was at the Sherman yesterday.

J. Wells Champney, of Boston, is registered at the West Side Briggs House.

The Hon. Henry W. Pickering, of Boston, was at the Sherman House yesterday.

Judge Rix, of Kalamazoo, Mich., was at the East Side Briggs House yesterday.

The Hon. T. W. Ferry, United States Senator from Michigan, is at the East Side Briggs House.

Ferd. D. Hughes, Jr., "Never Get Left," of New York, is among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs House.

The Hon. Thomas Bussel, of New Zealand, is at the Gardner, en route for Washington, where he goes in the interest of his Government.

The following were at the Gardner House yesterday: John E. Payne, Erie, Pa.; W. D. McCord, Baltimore; E. F. Chapin, St. Louis; J. G. Dunscomb, Iowa; B. D. Rogers, Columbus; H. Temple, Memphis.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the East Side Briggs House yesterday: A. F. Temple, Milwaukee; E. P. Ferry, Grand Haven; G. H. Hutchin, Concord, N. H.; J. W. Hall, Dubuque; Nelson Dingley, Auburn, Me.; B. M. Sherrill, Louisville.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Matteson House yesterday: C. E. McMahon, New Albany; Thomas A. Long, Pittsburgh; John C. Graves, Boston; M. S. Giles, Rockford; Wm. Nash, New York; Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Spinner, Miss Cook, Denver, Col.; W. King Layton, New Orleans.

The following were at the Sherman House yesterday: J. A. Allen, Cambridge, Mass.; J. A. McRae, Quincy; R. Christie, Kansas; A. V. Leslie, New Castle, Del.; J. S. Westsell, Clinton, N. Y.; R. H. Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.; N. M. Dibble, New Orleans; G. W. Pearson, Memphis; A. Bruce, J. M. Gibson, J. Curren, Ontario.

J. F. Bennett, St. Louis; M. Goldstein, New York; J. D. W. Fisk, Coldwater; J. P. Alban, Philadelphia; R. H. Bennett, Detroit; E. J. Mored, Texas; C. N. Holden, Paw Paw; John Brooks, Boston; Robert L. Allen, Wilmington, Ill.; J. A. Jackman, Jr., Bloomington, and Gen. S. Black, Springfield, were at the West Side Briggs House yesterday.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was 70 years old on Sunday last.

Mark Twain is building a $40,000 house in Hartford.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *State Journal* denies that Congressman Sloss of that State has given, or proposes to give, the back pay to the poor of his district.

Gov. Kellogg says the Louisiana climate is the only one in which he can preserve good health, and that he intends to stay. Ex-Gov. Bullock makes Canada his home for a similar reason.

A. C. Perkins, Principal of the Lawrence, (Mass.) High School, has been offered the Principalship of the Phillips (Exeter, N. H.) Academy, at a salary of $3,000 and the use of a fine residence. He will probably accept.

Ald. John B. Gallagher, of the Twenty-fifth Ward, Philadelphia, was, on Tuesday, convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions for charging illegal fees, and promptly sentenced by Judge Paxson to pay a fine of $100 and undergo an imprisonment of nine months in the County Prison.

Gen. James Shields' many friends will be happy to learn that he has continued to improve steadily since the severe accident he met with several weeks ago, at St. Joseph, Mo., and that he will be on the streets again before long.

When Henry Barns retired from the United States Pension Office, at Detroit, he was a defaulter, and, the sum due the Government having this morning been fixed at $21,000, his bondsmen paid the amount in full. The bondsmen are Moses W. Field, J. J. Bagley, the estate of H. J. Buckley, and John A. Barns, and one or two other gentlemen.—*Detroit Tribune, May 29.*

Riot in a Negro Church.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The congregation of the African Methodist Episcopal Church at Dean and Schenectady avenues, Brooklyn, had their May festival in the church last evening. About midnight, while the congregation was singing psalms, one of the sisters felt herself aggrieved at some remarks of one of the brethren, "a male friend." The woman sought out the aggressor, and from words they came to blows, and in a short time a general fight ensued. Chairs and tables were overturned, and soon the floor was covered with a rolling and struggling mass of men and women, intermingled with capsized ice-cream, cakes, and jellies of all kinds. The police were called, but before they succeeded in separating the combatants two of the force were knocked down. Nearly all the brethren and sisters were marched to the station-house.

Is There to Be a Crusade Against Mexico?

From the Savannah Advertiser.

On Saturday afternoon we received a visit from a gentleman of our city, who gave us the following items: On Friday morning last he had an interview with a gentleman, late an officer of one of the United States volunteer corps, who had just arrived from New Orleans. Before leaving that city he stated that he had been approached and offered a command in an expedition then being organized to move on Mexico. He was told that the advanced guard was to be composed of 5,000 men, consisting of Texans and others, and was to be commanded by Jas. Longstreet, late of the Confederate army, now of the Kellogg militia. He was further informed that the United States Government knew of and sympathized with the movement, and would aid it in every way possible. He was also told that enlistments for the purpose were being made in Mobile and other points in the Southwest.

Weekly Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The following is the cotton statement for the week ending to-day:

	Bales.
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week	32,877
Same week last year	11,464
Total receipts to date	3,398,589
Same date last year	2,656,617
Exports for the week	67,900
Same week last year	27,883
Total exports to date	2,317,515
Same date last year	1,851,418
Stock at all United States ports	305,036
Same time last year	204,524
Stock at all interior towns	60,390
Same time last year	25,778
Stock at Liverpool	817,000
Same time last year	874,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain	202,000
Same time last year	144,000

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

19 CONGRESS-ST.—ROOMS SINGLE OR EN SUITE suitable for ladies or gentlemen, with board. Day board $5 per week.

43 HUBBARD COURT—NEW BOARDING house; first-class board with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. Day boarders accommodated.

216 FOURTH-AV.—GOOD BOARD, WITH LARGE double rooms, for young men, at $4.00 per week; small double rooms, $4.50; single rooms, $5. Day board, $3.50.

265 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board, furnished or unfurnished. Terms reasonable to permanent parties. Table board, $5 per week.

399 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS; ALso, a single room.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN, (BURNSIDE-ST.) near Twenty-ninth-st.—A nice cheerful family hotel; excellent table and prices made reasonable to all; single and double rooms $6 to $14.

520 CORNER WABASH-AV. AND HARMON-court—Parlor on second story, with board, suitable for 2 or 3 gentlemen or gentleman and wife, at reasonable rates; also day boarders accommodated.

532 WABASH-AV.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, WITH modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished, en suite or separate; also, other desirable rooms, with board. References required.

554 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, singly or en suite, with board, for families or gentlemen. Day-boarders taken. References exchanged.

746 AND 748 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board. A few day-boarders accommodated. References given and required.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room for gentleman and wife; also, room for single gentleman, with first-class table. References required.

925 WABASH-AV.—LARGE AND PLEASANT rooms, en suite or single, with first-class board. Can accommodate a few more table boarders. References given and required.

1030 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, with first-class board.

1092 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms; also two single rooms for gentlemen; table a specialty. Also a barn to rent.

BIGELOW HOUSE, 963 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, en suite or single, with first-class board.

SANDS HOUSE—116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—PERMAnent board at reasonable rates; transient, $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

West Side.

19 SOUTH ANN-ST.—FOUR VERY DESIRABLE furnished room, single or en suite, to rent with or without board; also barn to rent.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR WASHINGTON—A nicely furnished and very pleasant front room, with the very best board.

47 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom adjoining; bath-room, hot and cold water, &c., with board, to gentleman and wife; good references required; no other boarders.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house first-class, with modern improvements. Accommodation for a few day boarders.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—NICE accommodations for two young gentlemen. Small room suitable for two young ladies, at very moderate terms. Table first-class.

263 AND 265 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen. Also, day-board.

429 WEST MONROE-ST.—A NICELY-FURnished alcove suite, and other rooms, with first-class board; call and see.

511 MADISON-ST.—THE BISHOP-COURT HOTEL, located in the very centre of Chicago, between Union and Jefferson Parks (perfect gems of art), is newly furnished, reopened on June 1. The location as a summer resort is unsurpassed in the West. The house in beauty of architecture and comfort as a family hotel is unequaled in Chicago. Special pains will be taken to make the table one of the first in the city. The house is under new management entirely. Cars and 'buses pass every two minutes. Price, $2.50 per day. M. D. MACK.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Two large, elegantly furnished rooms, with board. Location and recommendations best on the West Side.

669 WEST MONROE-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED front parlor, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two single gents.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE—114 AND 116 WEST MADIson-st.; everything first-class; terms, $2 per day; table-board, $5 per week.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, CORNER DESPLAINES and Washington-sts.—Will board salesmen, bookkeepers, &c., at $6 to $9 per week. Day board, $4.50.

North Side.

NORTHWEST CORNER WELLS AND HINSDALE-sts.—Large pleasant front rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with board; brick building.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH SISTER 13 years old, with rooms, in a private family during the summer, in some suburban place: Riverside, Lake Forest, Evanston, Hyde Park; best of references exchanged. Address one week W P, P. O. box 239, city.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE FARM, WITH RICH coal-lands, in Indiana, for good Chicago real estate, improved or unimproved. Will pay some cash difference. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IOWA LANDS AND SUBURBAN lots for inside improved property; will assume some incumbrance. Apply to B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR LOTS—A NEW 9-ROOM house and lot, good location, West Division, near Ashland-av. and VanBuren-st. cars; immediate possession. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BUILDING LOTS—A NEW brick residence; location and finish first-class. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—DIAMONDS AND OTHER FIRST-class personal property for brick. Address K, Woodruff House, corner Twenty-first-st. and Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, A FRUIT farm, 120 acres, 11,000 trees; will pay its cost in 3 years; incumbrances assumed upon improved property; price, $14,000. Address Box 18, South Pass, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT SUBURBAN place for a good place on South Side. Call at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st., in forenoon. O. J. STOUGH.

TO EXCHANGE—$20,000 WORTH OF GOOD UNincumbered real estate, part in Chicago and part in a rising Western town on railroad, for a stock of merchandise or a large farm. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A LARGE HOUSE and barn and two acres of ground in Evanston for well improved property in Aurora or Rockford. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SEWING-MACHINES for 2 horses and 2 buggies. For further particulars call on or address J. N. WILKINS, 125 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO TRADE FOR A STOCK OF DRY goods, notions, clothing, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, and furniture, 3 farms in Mason County, Ill., all under a good state of cultivation, near market and railroad—one farm of 115 acres, one of 244 acres, and one of 338 acres. Also a fine new dwelling house and 2 lots in the City of Peoria, Ill., with all modern improvements. The titles are perfect. All worth $56,000 cash. Will trade part or all. Address Box 1442, Peoria, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BARN, 18x30 FEET, 2 STORIES; 150 feet of light board fence, 50 feet of square picket fence. Call at 55 May-st.

FOR SALE—AT HALF THE COST, A SIX-ROOM cottage; 3 years' ground lease; $36 per year. Also, a nice confectionery and cigar store. D. E. FISK, 8 Otis Block.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON EGAN-AV. CORNER Stewart.
25 feet on Langley, between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.
125x155, corner of Forty-eighth-st. and Kenwood-court.
150 feet on Kenwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts., within one block of Kenwood Station.
49x150, Kimbark-av., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts.
50x160, on Indiana-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.
10 lots on Western-av., near Laughton-st.
25 lots on Laughton and Marvin-sts., near Western-av.
10 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble.
50x170 on Michigan-av., with first-class house.
25x118, with 2-story frame house, on Fourth-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts.
10 lots on Egan-av., corner Stewart.
50x124 on Indiana-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts.
WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL BARgains:
INDIANA-AV., 22x180 feet, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.; $235 per foot; all cash.
MICHIGAN-AV., 161 feet front, northeast corner of Twenty-ninth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV., 30 feet between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.; $300.
MICHIGAN-AV., 25 feet between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth-sts.; $275.
MICHIGAN-AV., 50 feet between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts.; $65 cash.
WABASH-AV., 133 feet between Fifty-first and Fifty-second-sts., east front.
STATE-ST., 75 feet front between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts.; $40 per foot for a few days.
MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS FOR HOMES OR INvestment, on Halsted, Murray, Union, Desplaines, and Wallace-sts. High property, full-sized lots, one block from Pavilion Parkway, easily accessible from the city by rail, but a short walk from the Stock-Yards. These lots are located where they will rapidly advance in value, and are offered at prices so low and on terms so favorable that the poorest have no excuse in not investing. Price, $275 to $800, on five years' time, or in small monthly payments. Printed abstracts furnished. Apply to F. H. PUTNAM, Transit House, Stock-Yards, or POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 871 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MARBLE HOUSE, INDIANA-AV., $11,500.
Octagon marble house, Michigan-av., $18,000.
Octagon Marble house, Michigan-av., $13,000.
Vermont marble house, West Van Buren, $10,000.
25 foot lot, Michigan-av., $175.
50 foot lot, Michigan-av., $175.
50 foot lot, Menominee-st., $75.
25 foot lot, Lincoln-av., near park, $150.
25 foot lot, North State, near park, $200.
S. MEARS, owner, 200 LaSalle.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LOTS ON West Side, fronting on Division, Leavitt, and Shober-sts., near Wicker Park. Good neighborhood; lots 124 feet deep, with sidewalks and city water. Price, $650, $700, and $1,000. Terms, one-third cash. Warrantee deeds and abstracts of title. A reduction on first cash payment if required, to those who build this spring. Inquire of F. ARNOLD & CO., Greensbaum's Bank, No. 76 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—BY JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.:
Harrison-st., $600, easy terms.
Congress-st., $500, easy terms.
Fourth-st., $1,000, monthly payments.
Diller-st., $900, monthly payments.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN DIFFERENT sections of the city; lots in burnt district. For a portion of our offerings in acre property see our card under head of "Suburban." CHACE & ABELL, 134 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk and Taylor-sts., and Campbell-av.; parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTHly payments, 2 new houses corner of Taylor-st. and Campbell-av.; 9 rooms each. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, 133x265 feet on Twenty-second-st., northwest corner of Allport-st. Also other pieces. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—LOTS FRONTING Fullerton-av., Racine-av., Fremont-st., and Webster-av., in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park; street railway within a few blocks; cheap lots and on very easy terms. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF twenty-five rooms, partly finished. For particulars apply at the office of SWAN, CLARK & CO., Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE LOTS AT GREAT BARgains, or will lease them for 5 years. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS ON Lake, Washington, Fulton, Kinzie, and other streets opposite the new Northwestern Car-Shops, west of Central Park. The Land Company are going to build, in June, fifteen cottages, and will be finished to suit if parties apply now. J. D. HARVEY, Agent West Chicago Land Co., 174 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY ON MADISON-ST., Barry Point road, Austin, Ridgeland, Chicago avenue, &c. Some desirable tracts worth the attention of capitalists. J. D. HARVEY, 174 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—UNION PARK PLACE, NEAR WASHington-st., 3 story and basement, marble front house, 10 rooms; lot 29x110. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW BRICK 2-STORY AND basement houses, octagon fronts, first-class throughout, on Adams-st., near Wood, $12,500 and $10,500. Inquire at 642 West Adams-st., or at 28 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV., BETWEEN WOOD AND Page-sts., 2-story and basement stone front house, 10 rooms, modern improvements; will be sold at a sacrifice. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV., NEAR WOOD-ST.—TWO story frame house, brick foundation, No. 112 Park-av., 10 rooms; lot 51 by 132; barn on premises. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCE LOTS—South Park boulevard, 50 feet, east front, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts.
Ellis-av., 50x150 feet, very choice lot, near Thirty-seventh-st.
Lake-av., 66x180 feet, east front, near Thirty-eighth-st. To a party wishing to build, will be sold without cash payment.
J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOT, 133X85, ON Twenty-second-st., corner of Allport, and opposite the gas works; railroad on Twenty-second-st. Easy terms. AYRES & EOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO HOUSES AND lots for an improved farm near Chicago. Apply to the owner, No. 12 Rumsey-st., second door from Indiana-st., Chicago, Ill. L. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—NO CASH DOWN, IF PURCHASER builds—Warren-av. lots just outside of fire limits. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—BLOCK OF 50 LOTS INSIDE CITY, near steam cars; best location for building cottages. A. N. LANCASTER, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE PROPERTY CORNER of Forty-sixth-st. and Egandale-av., 150 feet east of Drexel Boulevard; will exchange for house on Michigan or Prairie-av., near Thirteenth-st. A. N. LANCASTER, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE STONE front residence on Park-av., west of Union Park. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR C. AND N. W. R. R. Car Works, inside city limits, until June 7, 1873, at $550 each. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON SHERMAN-ST., NEAR Michigan Southern depot, east front, one or eight together, offered cheap. ULRICH & BOND, 84 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MILWAUKEE-AV. AND other streets near the Powell House, very cheap for a few days. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 163 LaSalle-st., corner Madison, Room 43.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE ON INDIana-av., near Twentieth-st., with or without furniture. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—6¼ ACRES ON RIVERSIDE BOULEvard, within the present city limits. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WEST TWELFTH-ST.—WE HAVE just made a Subdivision of the Block bounded by West Twelfth, Sampson, Robey, and Boyne-sts., and we are prepared to sell lots on either of those streets cheap, on easy terms. Twelfth-st. or boulevard is 150 feet wide, and is finely macadamized. Parties purchasing lots on it now can be sure of realizing a handsome profit from their investment. Apply to H. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL OR Tremont-House, on the corner of Michigan-av. and Congress-st., 62x122 feet, over 100 rooms, in perfect order, only $90,000 for a short time, being $40,000 less than cost. For a family hotel this is the finest in the city. A portion of the purchase money might be taken in the shape of unincumbered real estate. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 48 Chamber of Commerce.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COAL LAND AT BRAIDWOOD; 80 acres in Section 12, in Grundy County, in centre of great coal field, now being worked. Address MIDDLETON, P. O. Box 1995, New York.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—240 ACRES OF land in Crawford Co., Iowa. Will exchange for lumber or brick. Inquire of C. MASON & CO., 18 Carroll-st.

FOR SALE—100,000 ACRES FARMING LANDS FOR sale in Iowa; also, in Missouri and Wisconsin, on long time; large tracts suited to farming colonies. JAMES R. LANCASTER, 85 Washington-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—OWNERS OF HOUSES AND LOTS, also vacant lots, wishing to sell, and willing to fix their price at what they would consider a fair figure to give if buying, will do well to call and leave the same with us. We have the cash awaiting such investments. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 South Clark-st.

WANTED—ACRES! ACRES! ACRES!—WE HAVE constant inquiries for acre property; can make quick sales at good prices. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—LOTS! LOTS! LOTS! ON WEST WASHington-st., Park-av., Warren-av., and Adams-st., South State-st., Prairie, and Indiana-avs., North Dearborn and LaSalle-sts. We have customers for lots on the above and neighboring streets. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A LOT ON SOUTH SIDE, north of Thirty-second-st., and east of State-st., for dwelling purposes. Address M. HOWARD, 48 South Carpenter-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

BASTIAN AND TAYLOR WILL HOLD SEANCES every evening at the Religio-Philosophical Publishing House Seance Rooms, Adams-st. and Fifth-av.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 217 WEST MADISON-st. Reliable business clairvoyant and test mediums.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES OBTAINED FOR CAUSES. ALL LAW business attended to. BUSH, 347 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—B. F. NOKIN: WE CANNOT INSURE your risk on West Madison-st. Thanks for kindness. E. E. RYAN & CO., 210 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES UPON CHICAGO, MILwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, in Sec. 27, 40, 12.
60 acres north of Austin, in Sec. 5, 39, 13.
40 acres in 5-acre blocks, Riverside.
20 acres in 5-acre blocks, Hawthorne.
30 acres near Lawndale.
5 acres in Iglehart's Subdivision upon railroad and boulevard, in Sec. 7, 38, 14.
20 acres upon Eighty-third-st., in Sec. 33, 38, 14.
20 acres in Sec. 34, 38, 14.
10 acres in Sec. 14, 37, 14.
80 acres in Sec. 33, 37, 14.
Acres in Sec. 27, 37, 14.
Acres in Sec. 31, 38, 15.
Acres in Sec. 25, 38, 14.
Acres in Sec. 23, 38, 14.
Acres in Sec. 14, 38, 14.
Acres in Sec. 11, 38, 14.
Acres in Sec. 2, 38, 14.
A fine list of lands by the acre in all parts of Hyde Park, at prices and terms that will insure good profit to purchasers.
A fine list of residence property in Hyde Park and vicinity.
CHACE & ABELL, 134 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—FOUR 5 acre blocks, near the depot, and fronting Eighty-seventh-st. boulevard. No money down. Will give five years' time on all the purchase-money to parties who will build immediately, and will allow them also the privilege of paying any time before maturity in sums of $250, and securing the release of a pro rata part of the ground; 5,000 shade-trees have been planted at South Englewood during the present month, and two miles of sidewalk is now being made. A large number of houses are contracted for, and now being built on adjoining property. Six dummy-trains each way daily to and from the Grand Depot of the Rock Island R. R. Title very short and perfect. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEAR two depots, by the block; average size of lots, 25x150 feet, at $110 per lot, ⅓ cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, at 7 per cent. interest. The best property for investment in Cook County. Free tickets to see this property. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—LOTS FACING Washington, Lake, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, and Fulton-sts., and Park, Warren, and California-avs., between Western-av. and Central Park, at from $875 to $3,000 each on easy terms. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MAPLEWOOD, ONLY FOUR miles from the Court House; commutation fare, 6¼ cents; large frontage on Humboldt boulevard, Fullerton and Western-avs.; sidewalks have been laid and trees set out on the entire property; parties looking for homes would do well to visit Maplewood before purchasing; price of lots from $400 to $600. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—WE HAVE JUST REceived from the owner, for a few days, that beautiful 40-acre tract of land at Irving Park, in the S. W. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ of 10, 40, 13. BENNETT & SANFORD, 4 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—ACRES, BLOCKS, or lots at low prices, or will exchange for city or country property. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ADJACENT TO NEW CAR shops of C. & N. W. R. R. and within two blocks of depot, on favorable terms. A. C. ODELL, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 10, first floor.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID 11-room house, with lot 50x200, in Evanston proper; also 7 lots in Pierce's Addition to Humboldt Park; very low figures for cash, or will exchange for West Side improved property or lots near street-cars. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A DESIRABLE dwelling house of 8 rooms, good brick cellar, furnace, hard and soft water. Lot 143x163 ft., ornamented with fruit and shade trees. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR CHICAGO & NORTHwestern Car Shops. Non resident owner. Sell very cheap; long time. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, No. 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—80 ACRES NEAR the city limits, subdivided into blocks of 5 acres each; will exchange one or more of said blocks for improved property inside city limits. This property is within 5 miles of the Court-House, on the line of improvements, and advancing rapidly. A rare chance for parties wishing acre property to subdivide into lots that can be sold rapidly. PHILPOT & HONORE, 157 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—30 COTTAGES AND 2-STORY HOUSES at Englewood, on easy terms. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCES IN HYDE PARK, from $7,000 to $40,000; also, fine building lots in best location. Will take parties wishing to buy to look at property on short notice. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$250 TO $350—AT ST. CLOUD, 25 FEET higher than the lake, near Humboldt Park, 20 minutes' ride from Madison-st. bridge; lots at acre prices; terms easy; all trains on both roads stop at St. Cloud; commutation very low. WILLIAM PRICE, 138 Madison-st.; H. F. COY & CO., 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICEST LOTS AT NORTH EVANston; I am building 10 houses; carpenters and masons wanted. C. L. JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, SOUTH OF CALUMET Lake, E. ½, N. W. ¼ Sec. 7, 36, 15; $150 per acre. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—40 ACRES fine land on ridge.
20 acres fine land on ridge north of Morgan Park.
11 acres, very cheap, near Comorn Station.
21 acres at Auburn.
J. D. HARVEY, 174 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—10 OR 15 CHOICE lots in the grove adjoining the beautiful grounds of John Raber, convenient to all the trains, and at very low prices. HULBURD & CO., 208 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE AND TEN YEARS' TIME, AT 8 per cent, choice boulevard and Hyde Park lots. Also in Blanchard Tract. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, Owner, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE ACRE TRACTS west of city limits, in town of Cicero; very cheap. GEORGE V. BYRD, 155 LaSalle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—CHEAP SUBURBAN HOMES IN HObart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago; 5-acre lots subdivision of 500 acres; all improved; good dry prairie land; $25 per acre, 1, 2 and 3 years; cottage $150 extra; no agency business. J. EARLE, owner. Office days Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Room 3, basement, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRE BLOCKS ON RUBEN-ST., corner Seventy-first-st, to parties wishing to build; no cash payment required, and easy terms. HENRY L. HILL, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, NICE places, from 4 to 14 rooms. Call forenoon at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st., main floor. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD, ONLY 20 MINutes' ride from Wells-st. depot, a beautiful new house and 100x163 feet of ground; price, $4,000, $500 cash and $500 annually; 7 trains to city; commutation fare, 7 cents. Also, several choice grove building lots. W. P. JONES, 202 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE building lots near depot, $250 each, payable one-fourth cash and balance at the end of three years. Will not sell less than four lots at a time. No money down to parties who will build immediately. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AND IT IS PASSING STRANGE THAT MEN OF good common sense will fool away time and money by trying to sell horses at livery, boarding, and private stables, when our whole business is selling. The best location and stabling in the city, plenty of customers, and doing more business than all the balance put together. BRADLEY & WILLS' Sale Stables of horses, carriages and harness, 261 State-st.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES, OPEN AND top buggies, trotting and side-spring wagons, carryalls, express wagons, on Wednesday morning, June 4, at 9½ o'clock, by WM. A. BUTTERS, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st. Sale peremptory, to pay advances and charges.

AT 344 WABASH-AV. THE JUBILEE IS COMmenced in new and second-hand carriages, top and open buggies, at low prices. J. H. CARSON.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, OR TO RENT—TWO FIRST-class lightning-rod wagons. CHICAGO LIGHTNING ROD CO., 59 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A LIKELY BUGGY HORSE, GENTLE and fast, at 638 West Washington-st.

FINE PASTURAGE FOR HORSES, $1 PER WEEK, at Kensington, 12 miles from city; taken from and returned to city. Call at 1068 State-st. J. W. PYNE.

FOR SALE—TWO DOUBLE TEAMS WITH WAGons and harness; teams are now working for $5 per day; will trade for property and pay difference. M. HAYES, I. C. R. R. dock, or 641 Burnside-st.

GENUINE BOSTON SLADE CARRIAGES AT 222 and 224 West Washington-st.; no humbug. Also, cheaper grades at very low figures for cash.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE FOR A FEW DAYS MY black team for $1,000. J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 Twenty-second-st.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE, FOR A FEW DAYS, my black team for $1,000. J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 Twenty-second-st.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., has for sale one pair fine black Morgan carriage horses very stylish and perfect drivers; new and second-hand top and open buggies, phaetons, Concords, and express wagons. Horses, buggies, and carriages to let, with or without horse.

WANTED—BASKET PHAETON, PONY, AND harness; $100 cash, balance monthly, or will trade lady's Elgin watch, or other jewelry. Address K 73, Tribune office.

50 CAVALRY HORSE WANTED, NOT LESS THAN 15 hands high, nor over 8 years old; and in good condition. Will be received by E. PATRICK, 762 Michigan-av.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BUENA VISTA BUILDING-STONE AND FLAGging, sawed to order; prices and sample at 48 South Clark-st. J. H. SMITH.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR PERSONAL property or real estate, a few thousand feet of dimension sand-stone. For information call or address HENRY FURST, 455 Fifth-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF SEASONED 4 AND 6-inch ⅝-beaded ceiling, 1 or 2 sides; also, ⅜, 4-8, and ⅝ ceiling; 4, 6, or 8-inch O. G. casing; stock-boards and shelving, any width. Constantly on hand dressed flooring and siding. An object to buyers of car-load lots. STARRETT & BROTHER, southwest corner of Twelfth and Lumber-sts.

HYDRAULIC PRESSED BRICK COMPANY, ST. Louis, Mo. The St. Louis Hydraulic Pressed Brick are larger and of greater strength than the Philadelphia or Baltimore Force Brick, and are not surpassed in appearance or color. For sale in any quantity. J. J. LOCKWOOD, Agent, 10 and 12 West Randolph-st.

PRESSED BRICKS—RACINE AND MILWAUKEE pressed brick for sale in any quantity; also red pressed and stock brick. Also sole agent for the St. Louis Hydraulic pressed brick. Call and see samples and get prices. J. J. LOCKWOOD; Agent, 10 and 12 West Randolph-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE FOR SALE 50 PER CENT BELOW cost, and some to rent, immediately. 925 State-st., upstairs.

WANTED—A COMPLETE SET OF HOUSEKEEPing utensils and furniture, for a family of three, in exchange for first-class new piano or organ. Address D 6, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN OR LADIES TO study short-hand in a class of 7; one of the best short-hand reporters in the city teacher; must be of moral, temperate habits; a good chance; first lesson to be given Tuesday evening. Apply to W. McMAHON, Bethel Home, corner West Lake and Desplaines-sts.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—40X170 FEET ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Eldridge-court, with good house and barn; 20 years' lease at low rate, with privilege of purchase. Nothing to compare with it in market. Bonus reasonable. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO LEASE—DOCK AT BRIDGEPORT (GREAT Eastern). Apply to E. BRAINARD Room 28, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID HOUSE, 994 SOUTH Dearborn-st., corner Thirty-ninth; only $30 per month. Inquire of J. W. GOULD, 982.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN GOOD LOCATIONS, cheap to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 110 LOOMIS-ST. CHACE & ABELL, 134 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY FRAME house (south front), 993 West Monroe-st., close to Western-av. Low rent to a desirable tenant. Apply to JOHN WEST, 991 West Monroe-st., or 276 West Madison.

TO RENT—A SIX-ROOM COTTAGE ON WARREN-av., east of Robey-st.; possession immediately. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE TWO-STORY and basement brick house 843 West Adams-st., 10 rooms, modern improvements; rent, $55 per month. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, with or without board, at 19 South Ann-st. Also, barn to rent.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT AND NEATLY-FURnished front parlor, suitable for one or two persons, at 543 State-st.

TO RENT—298 MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF THIRteenth-st., from July 1 to Oct. 1 of this year, three-story and basement stone-front house, handsomely furnished inside, and fly-screens and awnings for windows, etc., to a private family. Apply at 298 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE ON Jackson-st., corner of California-av.; also 4 nice rooms to rent. Inquire at 1091 Jackson-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—10 OR 11-ROOMED HOUSE, for two families, with closets, batteries, and water; West or North Side preferred, contiguous to cars; rent not to exceed $35; references. Address K 67, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, No. 21 Vincennes-place (continuation of Johnson-place), completely furnished, to good parties. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—TO SMALL FAMILY, A 10-ROOM 1½-story house on Warren-av.; large corner lot; fruit, shrubbery, and shade trees. S. DELAMATER, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—4-ROOM COTTAGE. FURNITURE will be sold cheap. Call at once at 15 Grant-st., near Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON Prairie-av., north of Twentieth-st.; large lot and barn. Address O 20, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED HOUSE OF TEN rooms at Evanston, for summer or till May. Cool, shady, and healthy. C. G. G. PAINE, 3 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 14 ROOMS; OWNER would like to furnish 4 or 5 rooms and board in family, and to suitable tenant will pay liberally. Address or call at No. 10 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 730 WABASH-AV., 13 ROOMS, modern improvements; good barn; lot, 36x180, to alley. Apply to J. R. STANLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLing, No. 597 Michigan-av. House recently put in complete order. Rent, $1,500, or, reserving two rooms, will be rented for $1,000. Apply to J. C. FARRINGTON, office of George C. Clarke, 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—ENTIRE FLOOR OVER 738 WEST MADIson-st., 8 rooms, pantry, and bath-room. Inquire at store.

TO RENT—COTTAGE ON HAMILTON-AV. CONtaining 5 rooms, kitchen, bath-room, and basement. ERNST PRUSSING, 143 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—THE CORNER HOUSE IN THE NEW 2-story and basement brick block corner Adams and Seeley-av.; $50 per month. F. M. GRAY, Room 6, 127 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO-STORY and basement brick house with all modern improvements; furnished or unfurnished; small barn; located at No. 123 South Paulina-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 461 WABASH-av., near Eldridge-court. None but responsible parties need apply. Immediate possession. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—$30 PER MONTH—NICE 7-ROOM COTtage and barn, on South Side, near cars. W. K. JACKSON, 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—AT LOW PRICE, STORES WENTworth-av.
Rooms Wentworth-av.; low price.
Rooms Shurtleff-av.; low price.
Rooms Wabash-av.
Nice elegant house Michigan-av.
Octagon marble-cottage, No. 24 Twenty-eighth-st., near Wabash-av.
Office room 200 LaSalle-st. S. MEARS, owner, 200 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A VALUABLE OFFICE ON FIRST floor, Wabash-av., near South Water-st.; also offices and desk rooms over Nos. 7, 9, and 11 Wabash-av., and basement under same; also third floor, corner of Wabash-av. and South Water-st.; low to good tenants. Apply to CHASE, HANFORD & CO., corner Wabash-av. and South Water-st.

TO RENT—STORES—80 FEET FRONT BY 182 FEET deep, on Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn, to be improved.
Will build stores 20, 40, 60, or 80 feet front, and finish to suit tenants. Apply to C. M. UPDIKE, corner Taylor-st. and Pacific-av.

TO RENT—STORE 40 NO. RANDOLPH-ST., 25X100, 4 stories and basement, finished in the best manner. Apply to the WESTERN NEWS COMPANY, 42 and 44 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NO. 728 STATE-ST., JUST SOUTH OF Fourteenth-st., for a packing-house or for manufacturing purposes. Inquire of the owner at Second National Bank. D. F. CAMERON.

TO RENT—ROOMS ON SECOND, THIRD, AND fourth floors of building No. 164 Madison-st., near LaSalle, desirable for offices and sleeping apartments. Cheapest rent in city. Look to your interest and examine. Apply to janitor of building.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST OFFICE IN TOWN—SMALL, cheerful, and furnished. Vault and closets. Also, desk-room; 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A HOTEL—the four-story and basement stone-front building, situated on the corner of North Wells and Michigan-sts., 80 feet front on Wells-st. and 106 feet on Michigan-st. Apply to JACOBS & FISCHER, No. 56 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—FOURTH AND FIFTH STORIES OF NO. 172 State-st., over American Clock Co. Wide stairway and use of elevator. Heated with steam. Apply to E. S. PIKE, with N. Matson & Co.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 46 STATE-ST., good light in front and on side, corner alley. Apply on first floor to HERRING & CO.

TO RENT—STORE—STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR sale, consisting of a fine stock of fancy and millinery goods. A great bargain is offered if taken this week. For particulars apply to D. COLE & SON, 198 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL ON THE CORNER OF FIFTH-av. and Adams-st., containing 65 rooms, including bath-room, water closets, laundry, hot and cold water. Apply to owner on the premises.

TO RENT—A ROOM 60X75, SUITABLE FOR LIGHT manufacturing purposes. Inquire of C. MASON & CO., 18 Carroll-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL AT FRUITPORT, MICH. A 4-story brick, elegantly furnished as a summer resort; also, bath house. By A. J. SAWYER, Treasurer, 154 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—THE BEST LOCATED FRUIT STAND on the West Side, 274 West Madison-st. Call at above number for particulars.

TO RENT—AT REASONABLE PRICE, NO. 51 State-st., second floor, store room nicely finished; elevator. Apply to F. B. COOK, Room 27 Major Block.

TO RENT—THE CIGAR STAND IN THE DEARborn dining-rooms, 79 Dearborn-st. For particulars, call.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF A BRICK STORE SITuate in the most desirable part of the North Side. Address, stating style of business, Q 39, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms at 177 Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—1074 WABASH-AV., A SUITE OF UNfurnished front rooms with large closet attached, and one large back room; board can be obtained within a few doors.

TO RENT—THE MOST DESIRABLE AND ELEgantly furnished rooms can be had at 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.; comfort a specialty; go and see them.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPing at 988 West Monroe-st.; water and waste pipes in kitchen.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF 146 SOUTH Clinton-st., 4 rooms, $23 per month. Apply at 112½ South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED PARLORS, WITH bath and gas at 638 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ANY LADY WISHING TO KEEP TWO or three lady boarders can find three or four nicely furnished rooms with low rent. Address K 56, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT 354 FULTON-ST.—TWO NICELY-furnished rooms, either singly or together, with or without first-class board; terms reasonable.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH USE OF bath-room, at 667 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen; also, small barn; references exchanged. Apply at 299 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY, 6 ROOMS, pantry, and closets, No. 5 Wilcox-av.; price $25 per month.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH CLOSETS, gas, and privilege of bath; front parlors, with basement for housekeeping, at 472 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE SUITABLE FOR a furniture store; small first floor and large upper floors. A. L. CROCKER, 521 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT, ROOMY HOUSE, SUITAble for boarders. South Side preferred. Address B, 535 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A CIGAR-STAND AT SOME public place where first-class cigars can be sold. Address K 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house or part of house suitable for house keeping on the South Side. Address Z 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BARN FIT FOR BOARDing and sale stables. Apply by letter or person, to C. BORCHSENIUS, 23 and 25 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR 6 OR 8 MONTHS, A furnished house in good locality on North Side. Family consists of gentleman and wife. Address, with full particulars, K 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—5 OR 6 ROOMS FOR FAMily of three. Address A S W, 336 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents clear $20 per day. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—AGENTS ARE MAKING $10 to $12 a day, with my needle book, machine needle, button hole cutter, etc., etc. Particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 177 East Madison-st.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $300 PER MONTH SELLING gong door-bells in towns and villages. Address JAMES F. HAYS, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES FREE—SILVER watch to all. Men and women possessed of business energy can easily make $8 to $15 a day. Call or send for particulars from any part of the country. Twenty new articles. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES TO SELL KEMP'S reliable dress chart. Profits large. Address MME. DEMOREST'S Pattern Agency, 234 West Washington-st.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERY COUNTY. HEWITT Fluting, Polishing, and Band Iron combined. Secure a county, and make money. Room 15, 179 East Madison.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE—SEND FOR circulars; literary production, neither book nor picture, sells at sight, $1.50; city agents call from 8 to 9, 12 to 2. JAMES P. SCOTT, 146 State-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—CLERKS, SALESMEN, AND BOOKkeepers; one with a few hundred for a market. 178 State-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A NO. 1 DRESS-GOODS SALESMAN, one speaking German preferred, at 753 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN clerk for retail drug store at 61 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS salesmen. Apply at MERIGOLD & LLOYD'S, 820 West Madison-st., before 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD PENMAN AND BOOKKEEPer willing to work for small pay until times get better. Address Z 61, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CABINET MAKERS, carvers, and finishers, at JAMES BARKER'S, corner Green and Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—AT SIMON MYERS, STRAUSS & CO.'S, experienced cutters, no others need apply.

WANTED—A CABINET-MAKER. CALL AT 96 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD SOME experience in photograph business, to make himself generally useful. Inquire at 126 South Clark-st., Room 5. C. J. BEST.

WANTED—MOULDERS AND BLACKSMITHS. Inquire of D. J. Murray, at the Briggs House.

WANTED—A GOOD TAILOR TO DO BUSHELing, right off, at 116 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER AT NO. 747 WEST Madison-st.; steady employment.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONER. Inquire of RAUCH & MERMER, 955 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PASTRY BAKER, or a good meat cook to take an interest in a first-class dining-room on the South Side, with capital from $3,000 to $4,000; or would take real estate; the best of references given and required. For an interview and particulars, address Z 67, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—25 RAILROAD LABORERS; SUMmer's work; good wages, free fare, and company work; agent goes with men. Apply 274 South Water-st. SHAW & CO.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE Northern Pacific Air Line in Wisconsin; steady work and free fare. Apply at 259 East Randolph-st., Lind Block, Room 4. C. V. SNELL, agent for the Company.

WANTED—500 LABORERS TO WORK ON RAILroads, farms, saw-mills, tie-choppers, &c., at good wages and steady employment. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS OF ALL trades who desire a specialty, to sell on commission to address P. O. Box 22, Nunda, Ill.

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE SOLICITORS. E. PRUSSING, 143 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A 15 OR 20-HORSE POWER PORTAble engine and boiler; must be a good second-hand. Address or inquire at 80 South Water-st., Room 1. SIMON W. WYATT.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND IRON lathe, from 8 to 12 feet long, by WAHL BROTHERS, 126 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MEN FOR CITY AND COUNTRY TO handle three fastest selling articles on record; 100 to 200 per cent profit on small capital. A. RAY, Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS TO sell the "Lives of the Presidents;" Illustrated with fine steel portraits. One vol., large quarto, 260 pages. Apply at 126 and 128 Dearborn-st. O. J. GRIFFITHS.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—GENTLEMEN OR LAdies, salaried or commission. LATTON & MONTAGUE, 171 East Madison-st., Room 9. 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m.

WANTED—A MAN THAT CAN SELL A PATENT right; a good thing, with an established business here. Address K 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH BUSINESS ability and means, can learn of a good situation and salary by addressing Y 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO MAKE, AND ONE to put up, wire window screens this summer. Apply, after 9 a. m., at office, 181 South LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TWO BOYS AT 55 WEST LAKE-ST., printing office.

WANTED—ERRAND BOY AND PRESS FEEDers. BASSETT, BUSH & MITCHELL, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT TO CALL on JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st.; $30 to $40 a week sure money.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, ACTIVE, SOBER man as order cook; one who understands cutting meats. Apply this morning at (basement) 21 West Madison-st. RACE BROS.

WANTED—A BOY TO DRIVE DELIVERY WAGON and do any kind of work about the laundry; must read and write; can't bum out nights, and must come well recommended. WILSON, 290 South State-st.

WANTED—SIX RESTAURANT WAITERS AT BUROKY & MILAN'S, 167 and 169 East Madison-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO ATTEND a soda fountain at the Exposition Dollar Bazar, corner Halsted and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY MAN TO WORK IN a stable. None but a man that understands his business need apply, at 206 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO GO IN THE COUNTRY during the summer months to take care of a baby, and make herself generally useful. Apply at 298 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; must speak English. Apply at 638 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, COOK AND SECOND girl. Apply, with references, at 322 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT THE DOUGLAS HOUSE, GOOD, competent dining-room girls; also laundry girls.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL AT 23 TWENTY-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; liberal wages will be paid to a good girl. Apply at 827 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT CAN COOK, WASH, and iron, to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 532 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AT 84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., A good cook, for one that suits the best of wages paid.

WANTED—A GOOD NORWEGIAN OR GERMAN girl that understands general housework, to travel on the lakes and spend three or four months away from the city with a small family. 868 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—2 GIRLS, ONE AS COOK, ONE TO wash and iron. Inquire immediately, with references, 1124 Prairie-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD GIRL FOR general housework, at 941 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PASTRY COOK. INQUIRE at Kline's Hotel, northwest corner Clark and Lake-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work in a small family, Flournoy-st., 2d house west of Campbell-av.; office 59 West Lake-st. J. JOHNSON.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework: small family. Call at 66 Rhodes-av., fifth house south from Thirty-second-st., to-day.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family on South Side; also a nurse girl. Call at basement office 138 and 140 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD DININGroom girls at City Hotel, corner Sixteenth and State-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A small family at 1025 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WET NURSE AT 81 ILLINOIS-ST., to take care of a baby two weeks old.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, at 98 Ashland-av., corner Monroe-st.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS NEW SHIRT ironers and one good starcher at the Oriental Steam Laundry, 420 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO FIRST-CLASS shirt-ironers and two good washers at the American Steam Laundry, 129 West Madison-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—15 CHAMBER AND 10 scrub girls, one to take charge of store-room in a hotel. 385 Wabash-av., Mrs. BALKAM'S office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FOR THE GREAT NOVELTY CIRCUS, five young ladies to learn the variety business; must be good dressers. Wanted, also, a lady to run a case; must understand her business. Inquire, for two days, at Conley's St. Charles Hotel. 17 and 19 South Clark-st., of CAPT. F. E. FISHER, Room 19.

WANTED—ONE PRACTICAL WEAVER ON POWer looms. A. G. GARFIELD & CO., 239 and 241 Lake-st.

WANTED—SALESLADIES, AT THE EXPOSITION Dollar Bazar, corner Halsted and Madison-sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 28, A gold watch, on Jackson or Sangamon-sts., between Skinner school and 239 South Sangamon-st. Any one returning it to the above number will be rewarded.

LOST—A GOLD TASSEL FROM LADY'S WATCH chain in or near Union Park. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same at the office of the West Side Briggs House.

FOUND—ON THE 28TH INST., ON LASALLE-ST., a small package containing gloves, ribbon, &c. The owner can have it by addressing REV. JAMES McLEOD, Joliet, and paying for this advertisement.

STRAYED—A GOAT. THE OWNER CAN HAVE it by calling at H. NICOBOUER'S, Halsted-st., Union Stock Yards.

STOLEN—A DARK BAY HORSE, BLACK MANE, long bushy tail; weight, 1,050 lbs; small scar on left hip; new buggy, high top phaeton, brown cloth lining, dark green body, D T N monogram, patent wheels, dark brown gear with two red stripes. A liberal reward will be paid. DANIEL T. NELSON, M.D., 1168 Indiana-av.

STOLEN—MAY 29, 2 ROAN HORSES, ONE LIGHT and one dark color, about 15 hands high; dark roan blind in left eye; the right hind foot of the light roan is white; handsome draft horses. A suitable reward given for their recovery. 50 horses stolen in Chicago in last two weeks, look out for them. L. R. STILES, 285 East Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG MAN OF INTEGRITY AND EXPERIence, who has several hours' leisure each day, desires to do collecting, posting, or other office work. Address Z 98, Tribune office.

CARPENTERS—WE WISH TO CONTRACT FOR the furnishing of lumber and putting down of over 4,000 feet of sidewalks, besides other carpenter work, and pay for same with choice property. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 South Clark-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 534 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR WATCHES, JEWELRY, OLD gold, silver, firearms, and all goods of value, at the Exchange Loan Office, 205 East Madison-st.

TAKE NOTICE—LEVI D. VAN GELDER, NOTARY Public, Real Estate, and Loans, 534 South State-st. Special attention and advice in law transactions given gratis. Business men will do well to call at my office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO speaks English and German, and has some experience in the grocery, dry goods, and boot and shoe trade, as porter or clerk in a wholesale house; references can be given. Please address O. HEDRICH, 82 Hurlbut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS bank teller or book-keeper, or as cashier of a mercantile house; has had over ten years' business experience; can furnish best of city references as to character, ability, &c. Address GEORGE ROBERT, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKS OPENED, POSTed and closed; complicated accounts adjusted on the shortest notice. Address O 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper, collector, or in any light capacity. Address GEORGE W. ROSE, P. O. Box 153.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAVELING SALESman; has had experience, and has a trade already established in Iowa and Minnesota. Address B, 95 North Clark-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER OF 20 years' experience; understands high and low pressure. Best of city references. Address S, 663 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PUBLISHERS AND printers—Sober, steady compositor (German) desires a situation on weekly, book-work, or with practical job printer to improve on job-work. Address Z 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AS FRENCH pastry cook. Thoroughly understands his business. Address 82 West Adams-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A sober and steady man (Dane) who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and will make himself useful. Please address Z 60, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, for himself, as coachman, and also for his wife, to do general housework in the same family. Address K 55, Tribune office, for one week.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN man and wife in private family, in Chicago or outside, the man to work around the house; the wife a good dressmaker. Apply at 265 West Indiana-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND his wife (French, cannot speak much English), as waiter, and wife as chambermaid, or to make themselves generally useful, in a private family. Town or country no object. Address F, 327 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, 1 as cook, the other as second girl. Best of references. Call for 2 days at 23 Brown-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTable young lady, recently come from England, in any light capacity in a private family, or any light business. Please call or address E. SAUNDERS, 334 Sedgwick-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROFESSIONAL woman nurse. Call at 228 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A GERMAN LADY WANTS a place in a respectable family as nurse, with a respectable gentleman, in order to keep house. Address A. K., 201 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN as wet nurse. Call at 621 West Indiana-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR some respectable family; good references given. Address L H, 190 South Peoria-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS entry or corresponding clerk. Address K A, 495 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PROMINENT FIRST-CLASS RETAIL FAMILY grocery for sale, doing a large and profitable business, which can be greatly increased by a live, energetic, pushing man, who can give his entire attention to the business. The owners have other business to attend to, which is their reason for selling. For particulars call or address BURTON, PIERCE & CO., wholesale grocers, 34 Michigan-av.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD SALOON, WITH stock, fixtures, and everything complete, for sale. Owner going to Europe reason for selling. First class chance. Inquire at 85 Chicago-av.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WANTED WITH $1,000 cash, to join a gentleman with equal amount and act as Treasurer to take charge of the financial affairs for the manufacture of a little patent article that costs 3 cents and sells for 50 cents. A sure fortune; failure impossible. Orders on hand for 80 gross, amounting to $2,160, which cannot be filled for want of above capital. Send 50 cents for sample, or call and investigate at 85 and 87 Dearborn-st., Room 28, Chicago, Ill.

A GOOD AND WELL-LOCATED GROCERY STORE, with fixtures and stock on hand, for sale cheap; good reasons given. Inquire at 889 Archer-av., one block east of Halsted-st.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERS PROcured; first rate openings on hand for men with $500 to $10,000. Call. J. E. KIMBALL, 130 Dearborn-st.

BILLIARD ROOM AT ROCKFORD, Ill., 14,000 inhabitants, for sale; business good; seven first-class tables, fixtures, and furniture, cheap for cash. Address P. O. Box 312, Rockford, or K 49, Tribune office.

CITY BRICK YARD FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE; splendid location, machinery and yard in perfect order. Seller will give buyer orders for large quantities of brick. Address at once C. L. BURDICK, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

CANAL BOAT FOR SALE—THE UNDIVIDED half of a good boat and team for the small sum of $650. Will take good paper of ninety days, with interest. Apply at WILLET & HERRING'S Law Office, No. 111 Madison-st., Room 10.

I HAVE A BOARDING-HOUSE, ALL FURNISHED and full of lodgers, to rent, or sell out or manage on shares. 129 West Madison-st.

MEAT MARKET NO. 490 WEST MADISON-ST. FOR sale at a bargain. Apply to the owner, ALBERT LONGLEY, at the Massasoit House.

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE CHEAP, HAS 3 run of stone, new engine of ample power in good order; is in a town of 9,000 people; good local trade; shipping facilities, East and West, and on the Mississippi River. Terms easy. Address or call on F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

SMALL FOUNDRY, SITUATED AT NO. 581 ELSton-road, for sale; in order and ready for occupancy. Will make terms to suit purchaser, or will take real estate in part payment. DYER, LAMB & CO., Redfield-st.

THE LEADING MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABlishment in a city of 8,000 inhabitants, for sale; also a fine stock of gents' furnishing goods, hats, caps, &c. Stock in fine order, and the best trade in the city. Here is a fine bargain for a live business man. The stock of piece and goods about $5,000. We are now running two cutters. Apply to or address H. B. PIERCE, 129 South Clark-st., Room 3.

THE ENTIRE INTEREST IN A LIGHT MANUfacturing business for sale; profits large; article staple; business already established. For information call at factory, 255 South Halsted-st., basement.

$200 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A light, good-paying, old-established, and cash business; no risk. 15 South Canal-st., Room 1.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, or on farms in Illinois, within about 100 miles of Chicago, in sums of from $500 to $5,000. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 771 West Madison-st., near Robey-st. Office hours in the forenoon.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE, $1,000 to $20,000; real estate paper wanted; loans on lease holds. B. GROSSMAN, Room 13, 178 State-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, horses, pianos, and other good chattel security. E. ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st., Room 8.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN office; late Jacobs & Co., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables. 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 8.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 158 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, houses on leased lots, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000 OR MORE ON CITY property or improved Illinois farms within 100 miles of Chicago. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN CITY REAL ESTATE AT current rates. Improved preferred. 3 to 5 years. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—$5,000 FOR 5 YEARS ON REAL ESTATE. T. A. JACKSON, 580 State-st., near Twelfth.

WANTED—$4,000 OR $5,000 OF GOOD REAL ESTATE paper. THOS. A. HILL, 129 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GOOD PURCHASE-MONEY NOTES. No commission. Apply at No. 2, 336 State-st.

WANTED—TO SELL SOME OF THE STOCK IN A company paying over 100 per cent; company has 4 of the best paying articles in the market. Also, a suitable person can secure position as Treasurer in the company by so doing. Address F 84, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000, IN commission business, well established; best of reference given. Address Z 84, Tribune office, for further information.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 IN A PAYING manufacturing business. Property worth more than double the investment required. Address K 14, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A GOOD BUSIness man with $350 to take half interest in a business that will pay principal in 30 days. Southwest corner State and Madison-sts., Room 5. C. & CO.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $3,000 or $6,000 in a retail dry goods and grocery store; reference given and required. For particulars call on CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT & CO., corner of Madison and Franklin-sts.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN WITH a fair capital to establish a branch house here to manufacture and sell a line of patent goods which have been sold for the past five years and have become staple East. Something has been done here. There is more than an ordinary chance to make money in this, as we are anxious to get it to running here in good shape. Address K 31, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ANY WELL-ESTABLISHED real estate broker who would be willing to negotiate for a partnership with a gentleman who has had about 8 years' experience in insurance and real estate in the East may address TROJAN, Room 17 Barnes House, Chicago.

SEWING MACHINES.

A GROVER & BAKER LATE FAMILY MACHINE, in perfect order, for $30; cost $65. Also, one full cabinet mahogany late family Singer, inlaid with pearl, for $65; cost $150. 328 East Indiana-st., near Rush.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 973 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SEWING MACHINES (ALL KINDS) AT HALF price, warranted; repairing done. PERCY & CO., 327 West Madison-st.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 315 SOUTH Halsted-st., machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Open evenings.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, as also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 13 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 254 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

WASHINGTON.

What the Congressional Excursionists Think of the Louisiana Muddle.

An Opinion of the Postmaster Relative to Newspaper Postage.

The United States Vs. the Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—Members of Congress who attended the St. Louis Convention, and afterwards visited New Orleans, are, as far as heard from, irrespective of party, strongly of opinion that the only solution of the problem presented in the Louisiana muddle is to be found in another election in the State. They say they will vote at the next session for a measure by which this can be accomplished. Their belief is that, in view of the very bad condition of affairs in the State, it would be imprudent to allow a new election, if it should be ordered, to be conducted by the State authorities, and therefore they suggest that a Commission ought to be selected by Congress to supervise and conduct the election. Some believe that the State ought in the meantime to be placed under military rule, which, it is asserted, would be far better than the existing misgovernment. Even some of the most radical members of Congress are extremely severe in their denunciation and censure of Judge Durell and Kellogg, the latter being universally pronounced weak and utterly incapable of filling the important place he now holds, and the former, though represented to be an affable and pleasant man, is said to have been intoxicated at the time he signed the decree of the Court, upon which is based the support given by the Federal Administration to the Kellogg Government. Republican Congressmen freely express the opinion that Kellogg has not even the shadow of a foundation upon which to base his claim to the Governorship; that he was clearly not elected in any sense, and that while, prima facie, McEnery was elected it was accomplished by fraud.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE UNION PACIFIC.

The Attorney-General is of the opinion that the suit just commenced by the Government against the Union Pacific Railroad, will be terminated within five years. The United States will insist that the case have priority over all others on the docket.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The Postmaster General decides that equitable construction of the new postal code will not admit of the free transmission of newspaper exchanges, and of all newspapers published within the country, and that if any relief is to be afforded in this direction, it must come from Congress.

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

The President has received a dispatch from one Asa Howard, from California, offering to contract to capture Capt. Jack on the following terms:

"I am to have his head if it is necessary to kill him in taking him; or if taken alive I am to have the privilege of exhibiting him throughout the United States during the period of one year."

The enterprising projector adds: "This I think will end the Indian question and the war carried on in the interest of speculators." The President will call a Cabinet meeting on the question whether to open the Indian field to the showman for captures for menagerie purposes. It would probably seem a fair offer for the reckless to know that Barnum was after them.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEWSPAPERS.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A Washington special says: Postmaster-General Cresswell has examined the Postal code, to see if it would admit of the free transmission of newspaper exchanges and of newspapers published within the county, and has come to an adverse conclusion.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SUITS.

A Washington special says: Counsel for the defendants in the Credit Mobilier suits will, in a few weeks, file a demurrer for a bill in equity, taking the ground that the act under which the bill is framed is unconstitutional, and that Congress cannot enact for the benefit of the Government what is denied to individual suitors; that the act is in direct violation of existing laws under which the defendants have a right to ask protection, and, until they are placed on an equality with the plaintiff, there can be no equitable proceedings. This will carry the case to the Supreme Court. It is admitted that this objection of the defendants may quash further proceedings.

NEW ORLEANS.

Return of a Disabled Steamer—The Proposed Steamboat Race on the Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.—The steamer City of Memphis, which had been on the bar at the mouth of the river about a month, got off a few days ago and went to sea, but, finding her propeller damaged, returned to the city for repairs. Her large cargo of bulk corn was removed to the elevator to enable the steamer to enter the dock. The corn was found in perfect order throughout. It had been on board thirty-six days.

Having been repeatedly asked for information relative to the Lee and Natchez race, a reporter, this morning, waited upon Capt. John Janney, agent of Capt. Leathers, of the Natchez, and asked some information relative to it.

Capt. Janney—No, sir. The race will positively not take place at present. That is, the Natchez can't run to St. Louis with the present stage of water. There is now only eight feet. To do her best she must have at least fifteen feet under the shoals of this season of the river is so foggy that on her last trip she lost eight hours, and in a race she could not afford to lose that many seconds. So you see she will not run at present. She, in fact, will go up to Jackson street this evening and lie there.

Reporter—Well, Captain, do you think the Natchez will run any time this season?

Capt. Janney—I do not know, but Capt. Leathers is satisfied he can beat the Lee any time, and will run if the opportunity is offered, and there is plenty of water, though this may not be for some time.

DES MOINES.

Wet Weather—Serious Damage to the Corn Crop—Railway Suit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 30.—The season still continues wet and backward. Reports from all parts of the State are discouraging for the new corn crop. Fully one-fifth of the corn ground is yet to be planted, and a large amount planted will have to be replanted, the seed having rotted by reason of the long-continued cold, wet weather. Wheat, oats, and all kinds of grasses look well, the season having been favorable for these crops. A large amount of corn cribbed up is rotting in consequence of getting wet.

The Polk County Circuit Court convenes here to-morrow to decide the claim of the Atlantic & Mississippi Telegraph Company, who ask to be allowed a share of the proceeds of the sale of the DesMoines Valley Railroad, as ordered by the same Court last week.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Two laborers were killed yesterday in the "old burned district" in Boston.

Ground has been broken for the erection of an opera house in Joliet, Ill., by a joint stock company—capital $100,000.

The mercury sank to the freezing point at Madison, Wis., on Thursday night, but it is hoped that no serious damage was done to the fruit.

A man named John Stevenson, from Ohio, employed on the new Court-House at Indianapolis, was killed yesterday by falling from the second story into the basement.

Vice-President Wilson is in Boston, suffering from overwork. His physicians order a cessation from all labor, and that he shall seek rest and relaxation during the summer.

On Thursday night Andrew Eichenbaum, a gardener of Detroit, was kicked to death by his own horse. He was in the act of harnessing the animal, and was struck on the head, fracturing his skull. He leaves a wife and family.

The trial of Col. D. M. Nelson, son of T. A. R. Nelson, late Supreme Judge of Tennessee, for killing Gen. J. C. Lanton, of Montgomery, is in progress at Knoxville, Tenn., the jury having been impaneled.

News of the fire at Boston produced much of a sensation in Cincinnati yesterday. Large numbers gathered about the bulletin boards. The dispatches were read on 'Change by the Superintendent, and when the news was announced of the fire being under control, there was general applause.

At Andrew, Jackson County, Iowa, on Wednesday, while Mrs. Frank Strauch was doing her family washing, her little 3-year-old daughter fell into a kettle of boiling water, and was so badly scalded that the cooked flesh actually dropped from the little one's bones, and death ensued in a short time.

At the Decoration Day services at Dayton, O., yesterday, Miss Mary Brayton, in behalf of the Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio, presented an elegant carriage, horses, and equipage complete, to be used exclusively by the invalid soldiers confined in the hospital. The Hon. L. B. Gunckel, member of the Board of Managers, on behalf of the veterans, responded briefly, thanking the Society, in behalf of the veterans, for the kindness. Several members of the Monumental Society broke ground for the erection of a soldiers' monument, just north of their cemetery.

RELIGIOUS.

Congregational Anniversary at Elgin, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., May 30.—At the morning session of the Congregational Association, the report on the state of religion in the churches occupied a large portion of the morning session. Then followed an interesting Bible-reading, conducted by the Rev. E. F. Goodwin, of Chicago, on "The Atonement of Christ." The work of the American Missionary Association, formerly the Anti-Slavery Organization, now mainly devoted to the cause of the freedmen, was explained by the Revs. M. C. Nutting and M. E. Strebin.

At the same time in the basement of the church, the ladies held a meeting, which was addressed by a young colored woman, a student of Tougaloo School, colored, of Mississippi, on the condition of the education of the colored people.

Quite a sensation was created during the afternoon when President Sturtevant read a paper on "What is the True Basis of Fellowship in the Congregational Churches?" The Doctor took the most radically liberal views, and established his position by reference to the deliverances of the Puritan Fathers, and nailed it all with Scripture. He stoutly asserted that all tests of membership, other than faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, as held in the New Testament, were an innovation, and that if any one having such faith in Christ were excluded from a church by reason of commandments of men, the church then excluded itself, while the man remained in fellowship with Christ. He said: "I am accused of being a Church-Unionist and not a Congregationalist. I am a Congregationalist because I am a Unionist, or rather being a pure Congregationalist I must be a Unionist." There was considerable excitement when, at the conclusion of the address, President Blanchard requested the privilege of asking Dr. Sturtevant a few questions before he left the stand. The latter declined to be catechised, telling Mr. Blanchard to make his own speech. Mr. Blanchard followed opposing the fellowship of those unsound in doctrines and practices.

At the evening session, the discussion was on the subject of the relation of the Sunday School to the Church. The Rev. West, of Alton, led in this discussion. He spoke of the progressive state of the present day, and said we did not want a Church of a past age but of the present. He did not believe in the good old days of the Church, or an apostolic Church. He spoke of the enterprising spirit manifested in the Sabbath Schools. There were good Sabbath Schools and the danger was that the school would absorb the interest of the child in the meeting, and he would leave the church. We needed to make the services of the church as instructive as the Sabbath Schools are. He was followed by the Rev. Moses Smith, of Chicago. Some thought the only object of the teachers was to interest the children. But this was well if they could be interested in matters of importance, and that they were little men to be made greater. The grand object should be to "feed My lambs." The grand idea should be to give them that food that would build them up for immortality. The teaching and preaching should run parallel with each other.

D. M. Morton, the Superintendent of the Bethel School of Beecher's Church, at Brooklyn, formerly of Chicago, said that among the many things we wanted was more and better teachers. We wanted intelligent teachers who knew the Bible, and who are real Christians. We wanted sounder Christian teaching.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—At the session of the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day standing committees were announced by the Moderator, and credentials received from the Rev. John E. Adie, LL.D., Professor of Biblical Literature and Exegetical Theology to the United Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Henry Calderwood, LL.D., Professor of Mental Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, as delegates from the United Presbyterian Synod of Scotland.

The death of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Beveridge of the Xenia Presbytery was announced, and an eulogium on the work and piety of the deceased was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Cooper. A resolution was adopted asking the Constitutional Convention to engraft in the Constitution recognition of God. An invitation was accepted from the Session of the First United Presbyterian Church of Monmouth, Ill., for the Assembly to meet there on the fourth Wednesday in May, 1874. An overture to different Presbyteries for a reduction in the ratio of representation was defeated. Adjourned.

The Swedenborgians.

CINCINNATI, O., May 30.—The Ministerial Convention of the New Jerusalem Church of the United States met here to-day. A fair attendance was present. More arrivals are expected to-morrow. The Rev. George Field, of Toronto, Canada, in the forenoon read a paper on the proper form and order of public religious worship, which was discussed in the afternoon. There was no night session.

Next Wednesday the Ecclesiastical Convention and Executive Committee of the Sabbath-School Association meets. The Sabbath-School Association meets on Thursday, and on Friday the General Convention of the New Jerusalem Church of the United States, to continue until the following Tuesday.

Railroad News.

OMAHA, May 30.—Horace F. Clarke, President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, yesterday issued the following order to Mr. Sickles, General Superintendent, for the immediate erection of the general office and depots for the Company's use:

OMAHA, Neb., May 29, 1873.

To J. E. Sickles, General Superintendent Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, Neb.:

Proceed without delay to complete the plans for the depot and general offices of the Company at Omaha, in accordance with our contract with the City of Omaha, and with the suggestions we have made to you as to the capacity and extent of accommodations. The questions as to the location of our principal offices at Omaha, and as to the continuation of the depot there have been determined, and the decision will not be changed.

(Signed) HORACE F. CLARKE,
President U. P. R. R. Co.

This is a final settlement of the long-agitated question between Council Bluffs and Omaha.

PARSONS, KAN., May 30.—The waters on the Neosho Division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad are still rising, and it is likely to be some days before the breach in the road is repaired.

Alleged Murderer Arrested.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATSEKA, Ill., May 30.—Deputy W. S. Marshal and S. S. Peterson arrived here on Wednesday morning, and yesterday, in company with Sheriff A. H. South and a posse, arrested James Stewart, upon a requisition of Gov. Osborne, of Kansas. Stewart is charged with complicity with a gang of horse-thieves and murder in the first degree. He, however, denies the charges. He is the son of respectable parents living near Watseka.

An Accomplice of the Bender Family Commits Suicide.

PARSONS, Kan., May 30.—County-Attorney Ward returned to-day from Texas with the body of Nicholas Mouin, or Marion, supposed to have been an accomplice of the Bender family, the Kansas s'wassina. At Denison he made some important confessions, and promised to tell all he knew about the Benders when he reached this city, but when near Atoka Station, Indian Territory, he shot himself in the head with a revolver, inflicting a wound from the effects of which he died. It seems that he was certain that the Benders are now in Texas, making their way to the Rio Grande River to cross into Mexico.

The Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—Considerable anxiety is felt for Gen. Davis, who has gone on a scout with the surrendered Modocs after Capt. Jack.

Severe Storm in Nebraska.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb. May 30.—The severest rain storm for four years occurred last night and this morning, commencing with thunder and lightning. It rained incessantly until noon to-day, flooding the streets, destroying culverts with the great volume of water, filling cellars, and washing out foundations. It nearly carried away the soda factory of Thomas Smith, the sewer breaking its bounds and washing under the foundations. Several horses in the vicinity of Salt'llo are reported drowned. Some stock, a mile south of here, being endangered, the owner, Thomas Taylor, attempted to save it. While riding his horse over a slough, he fell off and was drowned. His body was recovered to-night.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Great Race at the Prospect Park Course Between the Highflyers Gazelle and Judge Fullerton—Gazelle the Winner—Other Turf Matters—Base Ball.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The threatening appearance of the weather this morning prevented as large an attendance as there would otherwise have been at the Prospect Park Course, this afternoon, to witness the great trot between Judge Fullerton and Gazelle. Still, when the bell rang for the first heat there must have been between 5,000 and 7,000 spectators present, including a large number of ladies. Both the galleries of the grand stand were filled to overflowing, and swarmed with the fashion and beauty of the two cities. The turn out of dashing vehicles was one of the finest ever witnessed in this vicinity. The race has been looked forward to with the greatest interest, for several reasons. The owners of the horses are both well-known gentlemen, and their friends ranged themselves on either side in the spirit of the bitterest partisanship, but the principal matter of rivalry was the widespread feeling that exists either for or against Kentucky and Clay streams of blood. Gazelle is a Hambletonian, with a tinge of Clay, and Fullerton is an Everett. Betting has waged fast and furious on both sides. For a while it ran pretty evenly, with many wagers of $100 to $60 on both horses, but latterly Gazelle has grown to be the prime favorite at these figures.

First heat—Both horses looked to be in splendid condition. At the word, Gazelle, which had won the inside place, took the lead, and ran right away from the Judge all around the track, coming home an easy winner of the heat in 2:21, amid tremendous applause.

Second heat—Gazelle's stock had risen rapidly, while Fullerton's had correspondingly decreased. Gazelle again dashed away, with the lead, but, before reaching the quarter, broke badly, and Fullerton passed her. The mare's driver tugged at the ribbons for some distance in vain. At length she struck a pacing gait, and kept it up till the gelding had increased the distance between them eighteen lengths. His driver held him well in hand, however, and took him home the winner in 2:30. He could have easily distanced the mare had he been so minded, and this fact caused a great amount of subsequent grumbling.

Third heat.—The sky had now become filled with heavy cloudf, and a driving rain had set in. After discussion, it was decided to continue the race. Gazelle still remained the favorite at $50 to $40. Fullerton had the advantage of the start, and before reaching the turn the mare broke very badly and ran across the track several times before the driver could get her down. Fullerton had put twenty lengths between them. At the three-quarters pole there was no perceptible change, but on the lower turn the mare gained visibly on her antagonist. Entering the home-stretch, she had lapped him, and down they came, head and head, toward the judges' stand. The excitement was intense. Every one sprang to their feet, and began yelling and waving hats and handkerchiefs. Both drivers laid on their whips without mercy, and, amid terrific applause, Gazelle gradually forced ahead and passed under the string, winner of the heat by a clear length, in 2:26¾.

Fourth heat—The rain still continued, making the track very heavy. Betting was $60 to $40 on Gazelle. After one false start, they got a square send-off. The mare at once trotted to the front, and at the turn was two lengths ahead. At the quarter Fullerton broke twice, and fell back twenty lengths, amid derisive laughter. The mare's driver held her in at the three-quarter pole. The gelding had closed the gap to fifteen lengths. The mare came home an easy winner by twelve lengths, in 2:29¼.

SUMMARY.

J. Lovett's b. m. Gazelle	1	2	1	1
D. McCann's ch. g. Judge Fullerton	2	1	2	2
Time, 2:21 ; 2:30 ; 2:26¾ ; 2:29¼.				

BALTIMORE, May 30.—Fully 10,000 persons attended the last day's races of the Maryland Jockey Club. The first race, dash of 3½ miles, was a walk-over for Brennus. The second race, 2 mile heat, was won by Chickabiddy; Teetotal second; Edwin third; time, 3:51½, 3:46¾.

The third race, Consolation purse, 1½ miles, was won by Buckden; time, 2:48.

The steeple chase, about 2¼ miles, was won by Duffy in 6:01.

JOLIET, May 30.—The second annual meeting of the Joliet Trotting Association will commence at the Fair Grounds in this city on the 8th of July, continuing four days. The Association offers a purse of $10,200 in premiums, which will no doubt attract some of the best horses in the Northwest. The highest premium offered, which is free to all, is $700, on the fourth day, and the lowest is $25.

BOSTON, May 30.—Base-ball—Mutuals, 6; Bostons, 4.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Base-ball—Baltimores, 19; Washingtons, 6.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Signal Service Bureau Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, May 30—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	*Bar.*	*Tar*	*Wind.*	*Weather.*
Breckinridge	30.28	49	S. E., fresh.	Fair.
Buffalo	30.32	49	N., fresh.	Clear.
Cairo	30.10	71	N. E., fresh.	Clear.
Chicago	30.34	46	N. E., fresh.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.30	57	N. E., fresh.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.35	51	N. fresh.	Threat'ng.
Cheyenne	29.90	63	Calm.	Fair.
Davenport	30.36	76	Calm.	Clear.
Denver	30.30	66	W., gentle.	Clear.
Detroit	30.41	45	E., fresh.	Clear.
Duluth	30.34	55	S. W., gentle.	Fair.
Ft. Garry	30.24	75	S. E., fresh.	Fair.
Keokuk	30.28	69	N. E., fresh.	Clear.
LaCrosse	30.41	55	S. E., gentle.	Fair.
Milwaukee	30.40	47	N., fresh.	Clear.
Omaha	30.20	56	F., fresh.	Fair.
St. Paul	30.27	56	Calm.	Fair.
Toledo	30.36	55	S., brisk.	Clear.
Yankton	30.31	53	E., brisk.	Cloudy.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—For the Northwest and Upper Lakes and thence to the Lower Ohio and Lower Missouri Valleys, northwesterly and southeasterly winds, high pressure, rising temperatures, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain. For the Lower Lakes to the Upper Ohio Valley, northeasterly winds, rising barometer, cool, cloudy weather, and rain. For the Middle States, northeasterly to southeasterly winds, rising barometer, cool cloudy weather, and rain. For New England and Canada, northwesterly and northerly winds, cool partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Cape May and Norfolk.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 p. m., May 30, 1873:

	Above Low Water.		*Changes.*	
			Rise.	*Fall.*
St. Paul	14 ft.	9 in.	7 in.	
Fort Benton				
Omaha	9 ft.	9 in.	1 ft.	
Davenport	7 ft.	10 in.		9 in.
Leavenworth		7 in.		
Kookuk	10 ft.	9 in.	1 in.	
Cairo	33 ft.	6 in.	8 in.	
St. Louis	24 ft.		2 in.	
Pittsburgh	4 ft.	6 in.		1 in.
Cincinnati	16 ft.	4 in.		8 in.
Louisville	7 ft.	9 in.		1 ft. 1 in.
Memphis	22 ft.	8 in.	7 in.	
Vicksburg	40 ft.	7 in.	8 ft.	
Shreveport	21 ft.	9 in.	1 ft. 2 in.	
Nashville	15 ft.			1 ft. 2 in.
New Orleans	2 ft.	8 in.		1 in.

W. S. KAUFMAN,
Observer Signal Service United States Army.

National Educational Association.

STATE HOUSE, NEW HAVEN, Conn.,
May 30, 1873.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the National Education Association will be held in Elmira, N. Y., on the 5th, 6th, and 7th days of August, 1873.

The morning and evening of each day will be occupied by the General Association, and the afternoon by the four Departments.

The exercises will begin at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. After very *brief* introductory exercises, the Association will proceed at once to business. No time can be spared for elocutionary or musical entertainments. To give time for the thorough discussion of the topics presented, the several papers introducing them should be short, not occupying more than twenty-five or thirty minutes.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

1. "Upper Schools," by Dr. James McCosh, President of the College of New Jersey.

2. "How much culture shall be imparted in our free schools?" by Richard Edwards, President of the Normal University of Illinois.

3. "Ought the Chinese and Japanese Indemnities to be refunded unconditionally, or devoted to specific Educational purposes?" In the discussion of the question, Mr. Chin Laisun, of Shanghai, will speak of the new Educational Movements of China, and Prof. E. H. House, of the Imperial College of Tokei (Yedo), on "The New Educational Plans of Japan."

4. "The Normal Question," by E. E. White, Editor of the *National Teacher*.

5. "Should American Youth be Educated Abroad?" by ——.

6. "Education in the Southern States," by the Hon. J. C. Gibbs, State Superintendent of Schools, Florida. Discussion opened by E. H. Fairchild, President of Berea College, Kentucky.

7. "Co-Education of the Sexes," by President White, of Cornell University.

8. "The Relation of the General Government to Education," by Prof. G. W. Atherton, Rutgers College, New Jersey. Discussion opened by John Hancock, Superintendent of Schools, Cincinnati.

9. "Educational Features of the Vienna Exposition," by ——.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

"The Duties and Dangers of Normal Schools." Richard Edwards, President State Normal University, Illinois.

"Elementary and Scientific Knowledge." John W. Dickinson, Principal State Normal School, Westfield, Mass.

"Training Schools—Their place in Normal School work." Miss Delia A. Lathrop, Principal Training School, Cincinnati.

A paper on "The relative contribution of scholarship and methods to the power of the teacher," by Henry B. Buckham, Principal State Normal School, Buffalo, N. Y.

The following questions are also presented for discussion:

"To what extent and in what ways ought a Normal School to conform its plans to the wants of the region in which it is located?"

"What should the Normal School aim to accomplish in the teaching of Natural Science?"

A. G. Boyden, Bridgewater, Mass., President.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER INSTRUCTION.

1. "National University;" by Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard University.

2. "Study of the Classics;" by Prof. Joynes, of the University of Virginia.

3. "A Liberal Education for the Nineteenth Century;" by Prof. W. P. Atkinson, of the Institute of Technology, Boston.

J. D. Runkle, Boston, President.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENCE.

W. T. Harris, Superintendent of Schools, St. Louis, President. Details soon to be announced.

ELEMENTARY DEPARTMENT.

N. A. Calkins, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, New York, President. Programme not yet completed.

BIRDSEY GRANT NORTHROP, President.
S. H. WHITE, Secretary.

NEW YORK.

George Francis Train—A Curious Law Point—Wife Murder—Miscellaneous Local Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 30.—George Francis Train leaves for Europe to-morrow on the Baltic. He has instructed his counsel to institute suits for damages against the District Attorney, experts, and Grand Jury that indicted him, and Judge Davis and every other person who had a hand in his imprisonment.

Train and his Private Secretary visited the Tombs Prison at 10 o'clock to-night and requested permission of the Warden to remain until morning. The request was granted, and they were assigned to their old cell for the night.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 30.—The Sheriff's jury having declared George Francis Train to be sane, he was discharged from custody to-day.

The announcement of the great fire in Boston caused much excitement in this city. The insurance offices were nearly all closed, but soon the principal officers of many were on hand, running over their books to see if they had risks in the district burning.

Ex-Mayor Hall in the United States Circuit Court, to-day, argued a demurrer taken by him against the indictment charging George F. Dunning with having embezzled moneys in the sub-Treasury in this city. Mr. Hall contending that the indictment was drawn under the statute of 1823, which he claimed was repealed by the statute of 1866. In the course of his argument he said the sub-Treasury act had been repealed by the blunder of a clerk. It had been intended to repeal that part of the act which related to the copyright, but by an error of the clerk who drew the bill the whole act was repealed, and so passed Congress, since when the sub-Treasury is not legally in existence. The District Attorney admitted the blunder had been made, but that Attorney-General Williams had decided, as the intention was only to repeal the copyright clauses, the remainder of the act was still in force. Decision is reserved. Ex-Mayor Hall says there are numbers of such cases pending, but none will probably be called until the next Congress meets, when the blunder will be remedied.

George Francis Train, it is said, will sue the city for false imprisonment, claiming $100,000 damages.

During a quarrel last night between John Burns and his wife, in Brooklyn, the latter was so severely beaten that she died soon afterward. The husband was arrested.

CITY ITEMS.

The alarm of fire from Box 28, at half-past 7 o'clock last evening, was caused by the burning of a barrel of tar-rags on the fourth floor of the store of William Parmelee, at No. 276 State street. No loss.

Charles Ganes is the proprietor of a boarding-house at No. 237 North Curtis street. One of his boarders is a stalwart German, named Anthony Owens. Last evening they disputed about a board bill, and finally came to blows. Owens made a grab at the left eye of his antagonist, and succeeded in tearing it out of its socket. Owens was arrested.

The alarm of fire from Box 61, at half-past 11 o'clock last evening, was caused by the discovery of flames between two buildings, Nos. 994 and 996 State street. Upon investigation, it was found that a pile of straw saturated with oil was on fire, and was probably the work of an incendiary. The buildings have been twice fired before. They are said to be the property of Judge Trumbull.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The Pana (Ill.) *Gazette* says there are more quails in the fields this year than for a long time.

—The Philadelphia *Press* wants us to believe that over 1,000 Pennsylvania hotels have been closed since the vote on the license question, a few months ago.

—The heaviest brain on record was recently found in the skull of a London bricklayer who could neither read nor write. It weighed 67 ounces.

—An Englishman acting as Superintendent of the harbor defenses at San Francisco has raised a howl of indignation by discharging old soldiers from the works for speaking irreverently of the Queen and British institutions.

—The Boston *Herald* declares that the fire last fall was a profitable affair, and that this year's valuation of the land of the burnt district is larger than that of the same land and all the fine buildings on it last year.

—A letter from Florence, where the monument to be placed over the grave of the late James Fisk, Jr., is being made, says the work is nearly completed, and the monument will shortly be shipped to Brattleboro, Vt. The design is an obelisk, 20 feet high, on which will be a medallion bust of the deceased. At the corner of the pedestal will be four allegorical female figures—Commerce, the Drama, the Railroad, and the Steamboat. The best point of the work is said to be the bust of the deceased in relief.

—The Hon. James Smith, Jr., of St Paul, has just returned from a trip to Devil's Lake and Lake Traverse, where he met 500 Sisseton Indians in council, and ended in concluding a treaty with them, whereby they surrender 800,000 acres to the Government. The Government had given it in advance to the Northern Pacific, so that the surrender inures to the benefit of that road. We are not advised of the exact territory covered by the treaty, but understand it lies between Fargo and Bismarck.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

—People going to Bridgeport, Conn., will do well to take nothing but small change with them, or, at all events, no bill of a larger denomination than $5. By pursuing this course, visitors to that rural spot may manage to keep out of jail. Quite lately an individual was imprudent enough to take a $50 bill to Bridgeport, and yet more imprudent to display it. Now, the result was that he was locked up until the banks were opened the next day, when the bill was found to be all right, and the man was set at liberty again.

—If the salaries they pay their city officers in New York are a fair criterion of the general expenditures it is no wonder that taxes are high. The Mayor, for instance, receives $12,000 per year, and the Comptroller $16,000 per year. The Commissioner of Public Works also gets $10,000; the President of the Police Board gets $6,000, and the other Commissioners $6,000, and the Superintendent of Police $10,000 per annum. The Corporation Counsel gets $15,000, and the City Chamberlain $30,000 per year, and holds the office for four years. The President of the Park Board gets $6,500; every Alderman gets $4,000, except the President, who gets $6,000; the Assistant Aldermen also get $4,000. All these magnificent salaries are in accordance with the provisions of the late charter, gotten up by the Republicans in New York, and adopted by a Republican Legislature.

—A suit in an English Divorce Court is yet remarkable for the curious indiscrimination of the several positions of life held by the parties. The petitioner is a gentleman of large estate and a magistrate; the lady from whom he seeks to be set free has been a barmaid; and the correspondent was curate of the parish in which the couple had lived. There being no dispute as to the facts, that the clergyman had eloped with his neighbor's wife, and had allowed her to pass for his own, a dissolution of the marriage was decreed, with costs.

—An inventor comes upon the scene, indorsed by the high authority of the London *Times* and *Standard*, who promises to place lights on the street and in our houses "white as the moon, and apparently as intense as the sun." In a recent experiment made at London, the light thrown upon the street was estimated at fully equal to 7,000 candles. Moreover, it does not flicker, the current that produces it being uninterrupted. Nor is this all. The intense heat evolved from the apparatus will produce chemically pure copper at the cost of the commercial article; will lessen sodium and potassium to one-half the present price; reduce aluminum from $20 a pound to $10; and save fourfifths of the present expense incurred in purifying iron ore.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Exercises of Class-Day—Appointments for Commencement.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 28, 1873.

Ann Arbor is astir to-day, and her hotels crowded; for this has been her gala-day, the Class-Day of '73. Here, as in most college-towns, Class-Day and Commencement are the occasions about which the chief interest of the year centres. Former classes have made Class-Day a day of interest and entertainment; but the present class have been especially unsparing in their efforts to omit nothing that could add to the completeness of the event, and, for several weeks, elaborate preparations have been making; and well may the class be proud of the result.

On last evening, the class gave a recitation in the new University Hall; and this fine and commodious building was made the scene of decidedly the most elegant assemblage ever known here. Over 1,000 invitations had been issued, and about 800 persons responded by their presence.

The College-Campus was handsomely illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and the effect on the drives and walks through the grounds was one of extreme beauty.

The reception-rooms, and rooms for dancing and promenading, were on the first floor, and the broad halls leading through the building were also used for the purpose,—the refreshment-rooms being on the second floor.

All of these apartments were tastefully decorated, and on several of the chandeliers were the figures, "73," formed by the gas-jets.

At half-past 10 dancing began, and continued until 2 this morning. The music was furnished by the Detroit Opera-House band.

The reception was strictly a dress-affair, and the toilets would have graced the most fashionable hops of the large cities.

Perhaps more than half of those present were from other cities. Detroit alone was represented by about 50 ladies and gentlemen.

CLASS-DAY.

To-day occurred the usual exercises of Class-Day.

Ten o'clock this morning was appointed as the hour of the morning exercises, the Oration and Poem, and, long before the stated hour, the Church in which they took place was crowded with an extremely select audience. At the time appointed the following exercises were observed:

Music—Detroit Opera-House Band.
Prayer—The Rev. Dr. Cocker.
Music.
Oration: "Centraltzation"—Henry W. Gelston, Ann Arbor.
Music.
Poem: "Bacchus"—A. L. Todd, Kalamazoo.
Music.
Benediction.

Mr. Gelston's oration gave evidence of great study; and its accurate and elegant arrangement, aided by his excellent manner of expression, proved him possessed of highly-developed oratorical powers.

Mr. Todd's poem was a production of considerable merit, and decidedly above the usual productions had decided, as the intention was only to repeal the copyright clauses, the remainder of the act was still in force. Decision is reserved. Ex-Mayor Hall says there are numbers of such cases pending, but none will probably be called until the next Congress meets, when the blunder will be remedied.

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